

## Clinton orders warships to Haiti

WASHINGTON (AFP) — President Bill Clinton Friday ordered six destroyers to patrol waters off Haiti to enforce U.N. sanctions due to take effect Monday, saying Haiti's military rulers were crushing a drive to restore democracy. Mr. Clinton said he also ordered backup troops to be put on standby at a U.S. naval base in Cuba and said he would be imposing unilateral sanctions in addition to the oil and arms embargo voted by the U.N. Security Council. "I have today ordered six destroyers to patrol the waters off Haiti, so that they are in a position to enforce the sanctions fully when they come into effect Monday," Mr. Clinton told a press conference. One of the ships were to be in place in an hour's time, and all would be in place by Saturday, he said. Mr. Clinton said an infantry company had also been put on standby at the U.S. base at Guantanamo Bay in Cuba. "I will also be imposing additional unilateral sanctions, such as revoking visas and freezing the assets of those who are perpetrating violence and their supporters," he said. He took the measures a day after the assassination of Haitian Justice Minister Guy Malary, the latest in a series of blows to a U.N. mission designed to help restore the ousted Haitian president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide (see page 8).



# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

HOTEL  
**Jerusalem**  
INTERNATIONAL



Announces that the new telephone  
number for the Hotel  
is as follows :

607121 (Automatic Jumper) 10 lines

Volume 17 Number 5436

AMMAN SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1993, RABIE' AL THANI 30, 1414

Price: 150 Fils

# PLO, Israel on fast track to autonomy

Combined agency despatches

THE PALESTINE Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Israel put on a determined show at their first autonomy negotiations Wednesday and Thursday to overcome obstacles to peace and take a fast track towards implementing Palestinian autonomy.

"We have achieved in a few hours what had not been achieved in Washington in two years," declared Nabil Shaath, Chief Palestinian negotiator, referring to the Middle East peace talks in the U.S. capital. "We arrived tense, but very quickly reached agreement on all the technical subjects and the modalities of our work," echoed his Israeli counterpart General Amnon Shahak.

Two days of talks at the Egyptian Red Sea resort of Tabba was enough to finalise an agenda for detailed negotiations, divided up between two working groups on security and civilian matters.

It was also agreed to set up a sub-committee on Palestinian prisoners, expellees and fugitives, issues of crucial and highly-emotional importance to the PLO, which is under heavy pressure to gain immediate concessions.

Israel had until now refused

to discuss the 11,000 prisoners it admits holding as well as the 2,700 people the PLO says have been expelled and the hundreds of wanted activists.

Both sides took care to prevent the talks from bogging down from the start. Dr. Shaath diplomatically allowed Israel to veto the presence in the negotiating room of Amin Al Hindi, the PLO security chief suspected of planning the 1972 Munich attack on Israeli Olympic athletes.

The PLO political adviser remained quiet about the previous life of Gen. Shahak, who reportedly took part in the assassination of three PLO leaders in Beirut in 1973 and in the killing of number two Abu Jihad in Tunis in 1988.

Dr. Shaath and Gen. Shahak were clearly angered when journalists tried repeatedly to bring up the subject.

"The makeup of the delegation is not part of the negotiations," snapped Dr. Shaath as Gen. Shahak nodded in agreement.

"Wrapping up the negotiations in two months so that the army withdraws according to the calendar. That's the priority of priorities," Dr. Shaath underlined.

Under the Sept. 13 auton-

omy accord, the army is to start withdrawal on the Gaza Strip and West Bank town of Jericho by December 13, the deadline for the negotiators to reach an interim agreement for implementing all aspects of autonomy.

Withdrawal is to be completed by April 13. "We share the same strong determination to close our eyes (to the past), but we are aware of the reasons why we are here," Gen. Shahak said.

The character of the two men, who addressed each other on first-name terms, played a strong part. "From the start, Nabil Shaath's smile and the calm of Amnon Shahak warmed the atmosphere," said an Israeli delegate who asked not to be named.

"The presence of Amnon Shahak was a gift for the negotiations," Dr. Shaath enthused.

"He's a smart negotiator," the general said of Dr. Shaath, a personal adviser of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat.

They met with a handshake and went off to meet alone every time a problem cropped up, even chatting over a wooden picnic table on the beach.

It was all smiles in Cairo too.

where a PLO-Israel liaison committee to oversee implementation and settle disputes held a first session on Wednesday, the day the autonomy accord came into effect.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres waxed lyrical about a historic moment as he met PLO Executive Committee member Mahmoud Abbas. However, no one has been deceived into thinking the real negotiations which began in Tabba on Wednesday will be all sweetness and light.

"The negotiations are for the moment based on both parties own interests and not on confidence," Dr. Shaath admitted.

Indeed, the Israeli daily Hadashot warned against over-optimism: "Don't be fooled, the road is long."

'Red lines'

Israel's deputy foreign minister said Friday he doubted Palestinian leaders really expected Israel to take back refugees displaced when the Jewish state was created in 1948.

"I don't think the refugees of '48 or their leaders really believe there will be some sort

(Continued on page 10)



Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker



Yanal Hikmat



Mohammad Al Udwan

## Sharif Zeid's return to Royal Court seen as 'timely, politically significant'

Karak to head Al al Bait; Yanal Hikmat named royal advisor; Udwan appointed tourism minister

By Nermeen Murad  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — In a top-level change widely viewed as "timely and especially significant," His Majesty King Hussein has appointed former Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker as chief of the Royal Court.

The appointment, which was accompanied by a minor reshuffle in ministerial ranks, was announced without fanfare on Thursday evening. But its significance goes beyond the fact that it is an in-house change at the Royal Court institution.

"It is true that His Majesty will be most comfortable working with a long-time friend and confidant as his top advisor," a well-informed source said.

"But the move is also politically significant in that Sharif Zeid will be bringing with him the experience and weight of a man who had just added to his record of long public service a two-year leadership of a parliamentary government," the source added.

Sharif Zeid had occupied the job of Royal Court chief twice before — December 1988 to April 89 and December 89 to October 91.

He formed his first government in April 1989 — after Jordan declared its intention to move towards a multi-party system — and oversaw the first fair and free elections in the country since 1956. He took over the reins of the executive authority again in October 1991 after a confrontation between the government and

Parliament that resulted from nationalist east Jordanian and the Muslim Brotherhood deputies joining hands to call for the resignation of then Prime Minister Taher Al Masri.

Sharif Zeid's second government as a right-of-centre coalition which largely pacified the opposition on the left and right of the political spectrum.

Sharif Zeid resigned his post as premier in May of this year to pave the way for the present government of Dr. Abdul Salam Majali — which amended the electoral law from a bloc-voting system to a one-person, one-vote formula and is now preparing for the first multi-party elections in 37 years.

Sharif Zeid's reentry into active politics with his weekend appointment to the

Royal Court comes at a time of crucial political developments both on the local front and in the region, analysts and observers said.

His reengagement will also go a long way in underlining the King's commitment to "personally" ensure that the Nov. 8 national elections are held fairly and freely — a pledge His Majesty made in recent speeches and statements to the press.

Analysts believe that Sharif Zeid's combined experience as the premier who oversaw the 1989 national elections and success as head of a coalition government which brought the country out of a difficult economic situation and turbulent executive-legislative author-

(Continued on page 10)

## Electioneering gets into full gear

By Suhair Obeidat  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Nearly 500 people, including 44 women, have so far registered as candidates for the Nov. 8 elections and more are expected to follow today before the formal registration period of three days ends, officials said yesterday.

As potential candidates lined up at registration centres with a host of documents that are prerequisites, their supporters were busy seeking empty slots in the Amman skyline for banners and posters screaming themes ranging from "Jihad for liberation" to "Women's rights are supreme," to "Democracy and human rights."

The banners and posters started joining up as of midnight Wednesday, heralding the first day of electioneering, with many candidates and supporters seen on Amman streets jostling for "strategic" locations to let the voters know what they stood for.

Ministry of Interior officials said that by the time office hours ended Thursday, 446 aspirants had put down their names as candidates for the elections; 142 of them for the 16 seats from Amman and the rest from the Kingdom's seven other governorates and the

hadia region. Another 50 filed their nominations Friday, the officials said.

They said the total number of registered voters was 1,461,184 out of the country's total population of nearly four million. The figures compare with 1,020, 446 registered voters in 1989 out of a population of slightly three and a half million.

According to the Election Law, governorates divided into constituencies (electoral districts).

Amman Governorate comprises of six districts with the following seat allocations: First District — three Muslim seats; Second District — three Muslim seats; Third District — four Muslim seats; one of which is for Circassians and Chechens, and one Christian seat; Fourth District — two Muslim seats; Fifth District — five Muslim seats, one of which is for Circassians and Chechens; Sixth district — two Muslim seats and one Christian.

Irbid governorate is also divided into five regions:

Irbid City — eight Muslim seats and one Christian; Ajloun — two Muslim seats; one Christian; Ramtha and Bani Kenanah — three Muslim seats; Al Koura and northern

Jordan Valley — two Muslim seats.

Al Balqa' has six Muslim seats and two Christians seats; Karak Governorate has seven Muslim and two Christian seats; Ma'an Governorate has five Muslim seats.

Zarga Governorate has five Muslim seats, one of which is for Circassians and Chechens and one Christian seat; Mafrqa Governorate and Tafleh Governorate has three Muslim seats each.

The badia region: Northern badia — two Muslim seats; Central badia two Muslim seats and Southern badia two Muslim seats. As opposed to the 1989 elections, when voters could vote for as many candidates as there are seats in the district, the introduction of the one-man, one-vote amendment by a Royal Decree on Aug. 17 will make it harder for candidates who would be fighting tooth and nail for as much votes as possible.

While some political parties have announced lists of candidates who would be running on a political slate, others said that their members were running on an individual basis, with the support and backing of the party.

"Individual weight and tribal affiliations were the dominating elements in the choice of

candidates, even those running on a political slate," said Anis Mn'asser, a member of the unionist Arab Democratic Party, Al-Wa'ed (the promise).

The powerful Islamic Action Front, the political arm of the Muslim Brotherhood, locked horns with the authorities immediately after the door was opened for accepting nominations.

The first dispute was over a precondition that every candidate undertake in writing that he or she would confine their electioneering to the respective constituency.

"This is undemocratic," asserted Sheikh Abdul Mun'em Abu Zant, a fier orator and former member of parliament who is seeking reelection on the IAF's "Islam is the solution" platform.

While this slogan was predominant during the 1989 elections, in addition to promises to "wipe out Jordan's foreign debts" and "stamp out unemployment," an early reading of the campaigns indicates a shift in emphasis to the unity of Jordanians "regardless of their origins" and the peace and democratisation processes.

Getting an early start in more ways than one appeared to have been on the mind of

(Continued on page 10)

## Israeli troops kill Gazan

GAZA CITY, Occupied Gaza Strip (Agencies) — Soldiers who opened fire to try to halt a car on the Gaza Strip, missed and shot a passerby through the head killing him on the spot, Palestinian sources said Friday.

An army patrol had ordered the suspect vehicle to stop, but it drove off through the refugee camp at Rafah, which borders Egypt.

A single stray bullet hit Anwar Nasser, 20, who was walking along the road.

He was the 1,051st Palestinian to die from Israeli bullets since the intifada began in December 1987, according to an AFP toll.

At Nusseirat camp, also on the Gaza Strip, officials of Fateh, Yasser Arafat's group, were investigating the brutal murder of one of their members, a correspondent reported.

The corpse of Nabil Juda, 24, with multiple stab wounds, was found Friday at Nusseirat, three days after he was kidnapped by masked men.

A hand-written letter by the body, in the name of the armed wing of the Islamic Resistance Movement Hamas, which bitterly opposes autonomy, alleged that Juda collaborated with Israel.

Several hundred people gathered at the home of Juda, whose wife is pregnant with their third child, demanding that Hamas be brought to account for killing a "decent man."

Fateh had sent a letter to Hamas demanding an explanation, Palestinian sources said.

Meanwhile at Hebron on the West Bank a Palestinian stabbed a student in the neck, igniting clashes between settlers and Arabs which left a Palestinian woman and an Israeli woman lightly hurt.

The hardline Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which opposes the autonomy deal, claimed responsibility for the attack in a statement from Damascus.

The DFLP opposes the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) autonomy accord.

## Security chiefs welcome King's address, reaffirm allegiance

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein has received pledges from the heads of the General Intelligence and Public Security departments as well as the speaker of the Upper House of Parliament expressing allegiance to the Hashemite throne and support for the King's policies on the local and international levels.

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Lieutenant-General Hafez Mirai voiced his appreciation and that of the Jordanian army for the King's nationwide speech delivered on Tuesday.

In a cable to King Hussein Lt. Gen. Mirai reaffirmed the Armed Forces' loyalty and allegiance to King Hussein and stressed that the Armed Forces "will continue to safeguard the homeland, protect its security and stability and prevent any attempt to tamper with Jordan's national unity, its pride or to threaten

its achievements.

"Lt. Gen. Mirai also reviewed the role of the Hashemites in uniting the Arab Nation and their efforts to ensure Arab independence from foreign domination.

He recalled the continuous efforts made by the late Sharif Hussein Ben Ali and the late King Abdullah Ben Al Hussein to unite the Arabs and cited the unification by the late King Abdullah of the East and West Bank as a model of Arab unity, which the Hashemite leaders have always sought to achieve.

Lieutenant-General Mustafa Al Qaisi, head of the General Intelligence Department (GID), pledged that his men hoped to continue to be guided by the King's directives and would serve the nation.

Referring to King Hussein's nationwide address on Tuesday in which he paid tribute to the security forces, Gen. Qaisi

said: "The department will work day and night to serve the nation undaunted by any rumours by certain quarters."

The King said in his speech that he would not tolerate any rumour-mongering and vilification of the Kingdom's security forces. "We shall not act leniently towards anyone who indulges in such actions," he warned.

Gen. Qaisi said in his case: "We are working for the sake of our people and for the future generations, drawing on our leaders resolve and wisdom and acting in a manner that would please God for the benefit of the nation."

He said that the GID personnel will remain faithful to their leader and monarch and pledge to offer all possible sacrifices for that end.

Public Security Department (PSD) Director Abdul Rah-

(Continued on page 10)

## Ghali: U.N. will have to decide about Aideed

DJIBOUTI (AFP) — U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Ghali said Friday that it was for the U.N. Security Council to decide on further moves regarding Somali warlord Mohammed Farah Aideed, wanted for killing U.N. troops.

Dr. Ghali told a brief press conference here after he met his main aides responsible for Somalia that he favoured efforts to "reconcile the different Somali factions."

The U.S. chief executive had talks with his special representative in Somalia, U.S. retired Admiral Jonathan Howe, and two U.N. under-secretaries, Kofi Annan, in charge of peacekeeping operations, and James Jonah, responsible for political affairs.

"Somaliland."

But the move, which came amid clan strife after General Aideed ousted Former President Mohammad Siad Barre in January 1991, has not been internationally recognised. The remainder of Somalia was once an Italian colony.

The U.N. Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) has been seeking Gen. Aideed since his militiamen on June 5 massacred 24 Pakistani troops in an ambush in the Somali capital Mogadishu.

No statement was issued after Friday's talks and officials refused to comment after the closed-door meeting at offices of the U.N. Development Programme.

But the meeting followed speculation that the senior U.N. staff would discuss reshaping U.N. policy in Somalia following U.S. President Bill Clinton's shift away from trying to arrest Gen. Aideed and towards a peaceful

settlement.

Gen. Aideed on Thursday had his supporters release a wounded U.S. helicopter pilot captured in a fierce battle on Oct. 3 between mainly U.S. troops and his militiamen. They also freed a Nigerian U.N. soldier captured in September.

U.S. public opinion was shocked by the sight of Chief Warrant Officer Michael Durant's bruised face on television after the battle, in which 18 U.S. troops serving with U.N. forces and an estimated 200 Somalis were killed.

Mr. Clinton later announced that U.S. troops would leave Somalia by the end of March and his administration said it wanted to "depersonalise" the line against Gen. Aideed and aim for a political settlement in Somalia.

In Washington, President Bill Clinton said Friday he took the blame for failing to send armour to U.S. troops in

Somalia before the firefight.

"I think that when young Americans are in peril, ultimately the president has to bear that responsibility," Mr. Clinton told a news conference with visiting Turkish Prime Minister Tansu Ciller. "I know of no reason why anyone but me should bear the responsibility for that."

Defence Secretary Les Aspin has come under fire for rebuffing a request by the U.S. military command in Mogadishu for more armour.

Mr. Aspin said he was told the equipment was for offensive purposes, not defensive, and that he believed it would send a wrong signal at a time when the United States was trying to reduce its role there.

American soldiers patrolled the tense, rubble-strewn streets of Mogadishu Friday.

Mogadishu has enjoyed six days of relative calm since Gen. Aideed announced a ceasefire.

**ALI R. ABU RAGHIEB**

President of the Islamic Resistance Movement Hamas

Together for...  
 - A just and democratic society  
 - A society based on justice and equity  
 - A society where the rights of women and children are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the poor and the oppressed are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the disabled are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the elderly are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the young are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the sick are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the healthy are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the rich are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the poor are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the powerful are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the weak are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the free are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the enslaved are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the just are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the unjust are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the good are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the evil are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the honest are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the dishonest are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the brave are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the coward are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the noble are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the base are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the pure are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the impure are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the clean are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the dirty are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the light are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the dark are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the bright are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the dim are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the clear are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the murky are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the open are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the closed are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the free are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the unfree are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the just are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the unjust are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the good are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the evil are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the honest are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the dishonest are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the brave are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the coward are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the noble are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the base are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the pure are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the impure are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the clean are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the dirty are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the light are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the dark are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the bright are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the dim are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the clear are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the murky are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the open are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the closed are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the free are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the unfree are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the just are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the unjust are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the good are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the evil are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the honest are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the dishonest are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the brave are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the coward are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the noble are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the base are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the pure are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the impure are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the clean are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the dirty are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the light are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the dark are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the bright are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the dim are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the clear are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the murky are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the open are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the closed are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the free are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the unfree are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the just are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the unjust are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the good are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the evil are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the honest are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the dishonest are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the brave are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the coward are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the noble are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the base are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the pure are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the impure are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the clean are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the dirty are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the light are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the dark are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the bright are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the dim are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the clear are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the murky are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the open are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the closed are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the free are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the unfree are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the just are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the unjust are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the good are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the evil are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the honest are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the dishonest are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the brave are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the coward are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the noble are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the base are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the pure are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the impure are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the clean are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the dirty are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the light are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the dark are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the bright are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the dim are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the clear are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the murky are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the open are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the closed are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the free are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the unfree are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the just are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the unjust are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the good are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the evil are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the honest are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the dishonest are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the brave are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the coward are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the noble are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the base are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the pure are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the impure are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the clean are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the dirty are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the light are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the dark are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the bright are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the dim are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the clear are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the murky are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the open are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the closed are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the free are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the unfree are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the just are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the unjust are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the good are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the evil are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the honest are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the dishonest are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the brave are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the coward are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the noble are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the base are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the pure are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the impure are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the clean are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the dirty are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the light are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the dark are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the bright are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the dim are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the clear are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the murky are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the open are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the closed are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the free are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the unfree are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the just are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the unjust are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the good are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the evil are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the honest are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the dishonest are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the brave are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the coward are protected  
 - A society where the rights of the



## Jordanian, Palestinian officials affirm commitment to peace

WASHINGTON (USIA) — The Jordanian ambassador to the United States reaffirmed his country's commitment to Middle East peace and urged donor countries and organisations to resume the aid to Jordan that has either declined or ceased in recent years.

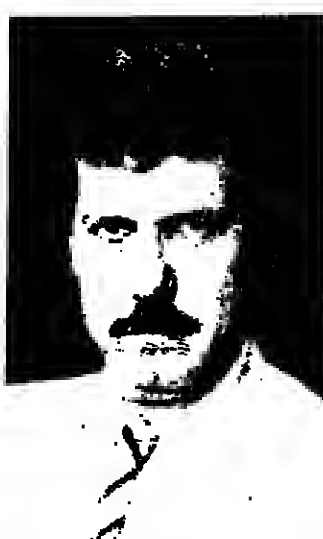
Jordan has fulfilled its obligations to the region, "but the world has not addressed the suffering of the Jordanian people," Ambassador Fayez Tarawneh said during a seminar sponsored by Americans for Peace Now Wednesday.

Mustafa Barghouti, a West Bank physician and Palestinian delegate to the peace talks, also addressed the seminar and stressed that his people continue to hope for the establishment of an independent state of Palestine.

Making the case for Jordan as a strategic, stabilising factor in the Middle East, Ambassador Tarawneh listed some of his country's contributions to peacemaking in the region. Jordan was, he said, the first Arab state to support U.N. Resolution 242 and has backed "all serious initiatives" for peace — including last month's Israel-PLO agreement which "took most of the world by surprise."

Jordan was the only country holding bilateral peace talks with Israel while also participating in the donors' conference for Palestinian development. It was just a day after the signing of the Israel-PLO accord, Dr. Tarawneh added, that Jordan agreed on an agenda for future negotiations with Israel.

Meanwhile, Jordan finds itself in severe financial straits. Almost half of Jordan's population of four million — 1.7 million — are displaced Palestinians. And except for 280,000 who still live in camps, all of these



Fayez Tarawneh

refugees have been settled by Jordan without significant outside help and at "a very, very heavy financial cost," Dr. Tarawneh said.

Jordan's finances deteriorated during and after the Gulf crisis, when it did not join the coalition against Iraq. By the close of 1992, Jordan had lost a total of about \$9,000 million in trade and financial assistance, the ambassador said. When coupled with Jordan's existing \$7,000 million external debt, he added, "one can see the grave situation we face."

Arah aid to Jordan "declined sharply" in the mid-1980s and stopped completely during the Gulf crisis, he explained, and U.S. aid to Jordan fell from \$100 million annually in the late 1980s to \$19 million in 1994.

"It is high time for the world to pay attention to our suffering," Ambassador Tarawneh declared.

Turning to the peace process, he stressed the importance of even-handedness and comprehensiveness. He urged a

greater emphasis on the Israeli-Syrian and Israeli-Lebanese tracks, and more attention to the economic and development problems that will rise to the forefront in the "post-peace" period.

"Piecemeal solutions will never lead to peace," Dr. Tarawneh said. "The ultimate objective is security, and peace is the real buffer against insecurity."

He suggested that the status of Jerusalem — "one of the most complicated issues in the entire process" — ought to be the subject of a separate multilateral working group.

Asked if Jordan felt threatened by the emergence of the PLO as a negotiating partner acceptable to Israel, Dr. Tarawneh responded that Jordan endorses the idea of an independent Palestinian state.

Jordan is not Palestine, he said. "The line of definition is very clear. While Palestinians in Jordan are not allowed dual citizenship, Dr. Tarawneh said that such a provision could conceivably be part of a final peace settlement.

He also told the gathering that other options remain on the table, including a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation or Palestinian autonomy within Israel. "We just don't know yet" what the final solution will be, he said.

Taking a different view, Palestinian peace delegate Barghouti made clear that the

Israeli-PLO agreement represents "the beginning of an independent Palestinian state."

Just as Palestinians "try to understand the special sensitivity on the side of Israel to the question of security, I think also the Israelis have to try to understand our special sensitivity to the question — and the need — of achieving real freedom and the full exercise of our rights to self-determination," he said.

Among Palestinians there is growing enthusiasm and interest in the peace process, Dr. Barghouti reported. "This is one of the major achievements of this agreement," he said. "People are out of the state of depression; people are out of their feeling of frustration about the peace process."

But he also emphasised that the Israel-PLO agreement is "only a beginning" and that tremendous logistical, diplomatic and economic problems will have to be overcome.

One of the most daunting challenges, he said, is that of creating governing institutions that are accountable to the people. Dr. Barghouti suggested that economic and political issues are so intertwined that real development "is unachievable, unless we resolve the question of how to move towards democracy."

"Life has shown us in many other places that economic growth alone is not enough to sustain peace and security," he said.

Dr. Barghouti also said that he would favour the participation of fundamentalist groups such as Hamas in the democratic process, arguing that extremism is largely a product of the absence of democracy, development and peace.

"I think Hamas should be worried about elections, not we," he said.

## EC wants Mideast common market

BRUSSELS (R) — The European Community (EC) wants Israel, the Palestinians and other Arabs to create a common market to underpin peace, Belgian Foreign Minister Willy Claes said after meeting Yasser Arafat on Thursday.

On his return home, Mr. Claes said the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chairman would visit Brussels next month.

No specific dates were given for security reasons but Mr. Arafat is expected between Nov. 8 and 9.

The PLO leader's reaction to the idea was "very positive," Mr. Claes, whose country now holds the rotating EC presidency, told reporters.

"But you can't do it between only two (the Palestinians and the Israelis). You need also Jordan and Egypt, and tomorrow Syria and Lebanon," he said.

"The more you push economic cooperation, the more you get political stability. That's why we push so strongly for the establishment of an economic community in this area of the Middle East."

Mr. Claes said he had a very constructive meeting with Mr. Arafat and they discussed the need to set up a Palestinian agency to handle international funding for the territories.

At an international conference of donors in Washington on Oct. 1 the EC pledged \$500 million for the next five years to put the self-rule agreement into effect.

Mr. Claes told a news conference in Brussels he expected a group of PLO experts to visit the Belgian capital over the next few weeks to discuss how to implement the results of the Washington conference.

"Mr. Arafat said it must be shown the accords have specific advantages for the Palestinian population. For that reason, there must be concrete results on the ground," Mr. Claes said.

The minister said that overall, Mr. Arafat was optimistic about the accord, but that he had said it would take some time to reach agreement with Syria.



Palestinians pray in a street in Gaza City, during the Friday noon prayer. Israel and the PLO put on a determined show at their first autonomy negotiations this week to overcome obstacles to peace and take a fast track towards implementing Palestinian autonomy (AFP photo)

## No separate peace with Israel, Hariri reaffirms

PARIS (R) — Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Al Hariri rejected the prospect of signing a separate peace agreement with Israel.

"The best way to consolidate peace is to associate all parties with it... Lebanon will not sign a separate peace treaty with Israel," Mr. Hariri told guests at a banquet on his first day of a five-day visit to France.

He was responding to French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, who had urged him to join current Middle East peace moves, saying this would help restore sovereignty in areas controlled by Israeli troops.

But Mr. Balladur also told the Damascus-based Hariri that Paris wanted to see the departure of Syrian troops who provide muscle for the Lebanese government.

"Lebanon where so many Palestinians found refuge, must participate in this peace taking form under our very eyes and can thus fully recover its sovereignty," Mr. Balladur said at the banquet given in Mr. Hariri's honour.

"We hope the Israeli government will find together with you ways of enacting U.N. Security Council Resolution 425 (calling for Israeli withdrawal and peace in border areas)."

Mr. Balladur said Paris was ready to help with international guarantees which each side might desire and which could allow "such and accord to be reached," Mr. Balladur said.

Referring to Syrian forces, Mr. Balladur said: "The return of prosperity should allow the full application of the Taif accords and reaffirm Lebanon's role on the international scene."

The banquet was preceded by the signing of a cooperation agreement covering political, economic, financial, cultural and security cooperation.

France has doled its aid to Lebanon to 166 million francs (\$30 million) this year.

Mr. Hariri earlier told President Francois Mitterrand and said they had "excellent" talks.

"It was an excellent meeting and we spoke of all the problems affecting Lebanon," Mr. Hariri said after the 40-minute session at the Elysee presidential palace.

"To get Lebanon back on its feet both economically and politically, we need the help of all friendly countries, notably France which has always played an important role in Lebanon," Mr. Hariri told the French economic daily La Tribune des Finances.

French officials said Paris was keen to help rebuild both Lebanon's infrastructure and its security forces but would stress Lebanese political independence, and apparent reference to French concern over Syrian domination.

This visit will make it possible to demonstrate France's attachment to Lebanon and reaffirm our concern for the independence and territorial integrity of this friendly country," a foreign ministry spokesman Richard Dugue said.

Asked whether the Israeli-Palestinian peace agreement had not relegated Lebanon to the periphery of regional concerns, the prime minister said: "No, because for peace to be effective, it must necessarily include Lebanon and Syria."

"The PLO-Israeli agreement is only a first stage. It can only be viable if the (peace) process continues," he said.

## Peace Now outlines next steps for peace

WASHINGTON — (USIA) — American Jews who have long advocated a dialogue with the Palestinians met here Wednesday to outline a strategy of support for the Israel-Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) accord.

Americans for Peace Now (APN), a grassroots organisation affiliated with the Peace Now movement in Israel, sponsored a seminar to review the impact of the accord on Israel and the Palestinians, the peace process, and the American Jewish community. The seminar concluded with APN and Peace Now representatives outlining their strategies for peace.

An important element of APN's strategy is strengthening the already existing support for the accord within the Jewish community, APN officials said.

"The support is vast but fragile," Shifra Bronznick, chair of APN's executive committee, said. "People who favour the accord now may waver when the going gets tough," she warned.

APN's efforts, therefore, are "focused on reaching out to organise those in the Jewish community who basically support the peace process." These efforts aim to "take the accord's sympathizers and mold them into knowledgeable advocates all across the country," Ms. Bronznick said.

APN "is working in cooperation with other Jewish groups to inform and educate the vast number of Jews in the middle, and to shore up those who are most likely to react to

shifting events by shifting their positions," she said.

APN has joined members of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organisations on a task force to develop "an education and outreach campaign targeted to national and local Jewish organisations across the country," Ms. Bronznick reported.

Another aspect of APN's strategy "is to make sure that the transitional arrangements work towards a comprehensive agreement," Gail Pressberg, executive director of APN, said.

To that end, APN must tackle issues thought by many to be irresolvable, such as the question of Jerusalem, "and transform them into possibilities," Mr. Pressberg said. Part of this effort will include inviting experts from the region to speak to Jewish audiences and meet with members of Congress, she added.

Cooperation with Arab Americans on these difficult issues will make up "the heart" of this effort, Mr. Pressberg said.

While Americans for Peace Now is working to foster support for the peace process in the United States, the Peace Now movement in Israel is working for the same goal in the region, Galia Golan, a leader of the movement, said.

Ms. Golan said Peace Now's first task is to strengthen support for the accord and reach out "to those who may be sceptical," not only in Israel, but also in the Palestinian community and abroad, she said.

## Leaders want Arab and African troops for Somalia

CAIRO (R) — U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Ghali and heads of Arab, African and Islamic groups appealed on Thursday for Arab and African countries to contribute troops to peacekeeping in Somalia.

They also urged Arab, African and Islamic countries to give generously to an emergency fund to rebuild the country, which has been tormented by civil war and famine since President Mohammad Siad Barre was overthrown in January 1991.

The call came in a joint statement issued at the end of talks between Dr. Ghali, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, who is current chairman of the Organisation of Arab Unity (OAU), and the secretaries-general of the OAU, the Arab League and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC).

"We appeal especially to the members of the OAU, League of Arab States, and OIC to contribute the troops and resources that are needed for UNOSOM II to successfully carry out its mission," the statement said.

UNOSOM II is the 29,000-strong United Nations force in Somalia.

"We call for the setting up of a special fund for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Somalia, and urge all countries of Africa, the Arab World, and the Islamic community to contribute generously to its establishment and operation," the statement said.

The need to bring African and Islamic leaders in to the peace process became impera-

tive after president Bill Clinton announced that all U.S. troops would leave Somalia by March 31.

U.N. officials fear the U.S. withdrawal will start a chain reaction among other contributors to the peacekeeping force, which has been locked in a bloody struggle with a Somali faction led by former General Mohammed Farah Aideed.

U.N. officials told reporters earlier this week that Dr. Ghali's goal was to get a sustainable process of reconciliation started by March 31 and continue the mission with a smaller, mainly African, peacekeeping force.

A diplomat said he believed Egypt had already volunteered troops, providing the United Nations paid for them.

The joint statement invited all Somali factions to cooperate in finding a solution to the country's problems and asked Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi to continue his peace efforts.

It offered "our deepest condolences" to the families of peacekeepers killed in Somalia, most of whom have died in the battles with Gen. Aideed's guerrillas.

More than 70 U.N. peacekeepers have been killed since June. Aid workers estimate that hundreds of Somalis have been killed in the fighting, many of them civilians.

A paragraph added at the last moment: "We equally convey our deepest condolences to the Somali families who have lost their loved ones. Our profound sympathies also go to the Somali people as a whole."

## Russian objections delay Libya vote

UNITED NATIONS (R) — A Security Council vote tightening sanctions against Libya is not expected until next week following objections from Russia that might entail some revisions of the draft, diplomats said.

The United States, Britain and France had thought they could adopt the new measures this week after it became clear two Libyan suspects accused of blowing up a Pan Am airliner over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988, killing 270 people, would not surrender for trial in Britain or the United States.

The new measures are meant to pressure Libya into handing over two suspects for trial in Scotland or the United States and meeting a French magistrate's demands in a separate investigation of a 1989 UTA airliner bombing over Niger in which 171 people died.

The draft resolution bans the sale to Libya of equipment used in oil refineries and transport and freezes financial assets abroad. But oil drilling equipment and sales, Libya's lifeline, are excluded from the resolution as well as money earned from oil products after the resolution is adopted.

But Russia has argued that the freezing of all current assets would make it impossible for Libya to repay Moscow more than \$4 billion in debts for a variety of goods and services.

Russian officials contended that the resolution took care not to ban oil to Germany, Italy and other countries would not suffer without considering the Russian debt.

Diplomats said they waited most of the week for aides to Secretary of State Warren Christopher to contact the Russian Foreign Ministry. They said messages were exchanged on Wednesday, apparently without progress.

Consequently, the resolution may be amended to allow Moscow to draw on some of the frozen assets.

While the United States, Britain and France say they have the required nine votes to adopt the resolution in the 15-member council, they hesitate doing so without Russia's support, fearing it would signal a divided council.

All four countries are permanent council members with veto power. China, also a permanent member, is expected to abstain.

A 1992 resolution imposing an arms, air and diplomatic embargo on Libya was approved by only 10 votes.

The two Libyans, Abdul Baset Ali Al Megrahi and Al Amin Khalifa Fhimah, have been indicted in the United States and Britain on charges of planting the bomb that blew up Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie on Dec. 21, 1988.

The State Department has received a letter from one of the lawyers representing the Libyan suspects, a U.S. official said.

The official, speaking on condition of anonymity, declined to discuss the substance of the letter, except to say that it contained nothing that was open to negotiation.

The letter was from Frank Rubino, one of the lawyers representing the two Libyans, the U.S. officials said.

At the United Nations, Security Council sources said the letter apparently did not contain a definite time and date for the handover of the Libyans to U.S. or British authorities.

Libya has said the two could stand trial in Scotland if they agreed. But a team of international lawyers advised against it, saying that pre-trial publicity in the United States and Scotland was prejudicial to

wards their clients.

The owner of a Thai engineering firm has been arrested on charges of illegally sending Thai workers to Libya to build chemical weapons facilities, police said Friday.

Viroj Sakulmotit was arrested Thursday at his company in the northern city of Chiang Mai, police added.

The businessman, 38, had admitted his firm, W and M Company, had a contract to build underground bomb shelters in Libya but denied he had sent Thai workers there without official permission; the Bangkok Post reported.

Mr. Viroj told police some 60 Thais were working for him in Libya but they had been sent there by other companies.

He denied breaking any Thai law in designing and constructing the underground bomb shelters in Libya.

U.S. intelligence had informed the Thai Foreign Ministry that the underground shelters were in fact being used by Libya as chemical weapons plants, the Post said.

Mr. Viroj responded that it was not his concern how Libya used the bunkers after his firm had built them, the paper added.

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 77311-19

PROGRAMME TWO  
17:30 Pif Et Hercule  
17:41 L'Ecole Des Fais  
18:30 Beaumarchais  
19:00 News in French  
19:15 L'histoire  
19:30 News in Hebrew  
20:00 News in Arabic  
20:30 The Fancilly Boys  
21:00 De Be's On  
21:30 Perspective  
22:00 News in English  
22:20 Feature Film: "Somebody Has To Shoot"

### PRAYER TIMES

06:18 Fajr  
06:35 (Sunrise) Dhuhr  
11:51 Dhuhr  
14:36 Asr  
17:08 Maghrib  
18:25 Isha

### CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swetfield, Tel. 810740  
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 637785  
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590  
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440  
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757

### TORRENTS Church Tel: 622366

Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541  
Anglican Church Tel. 630851, Tel. 628543  
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331  
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261  
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751  
Armenian International Church Tel. 652526  
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 624529  
German-speaking Evangelical Congregation Tel. 664195  
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 823624, 654932  
Church of Nazareth Tel. 675691

### WEATHER

Bulked supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Unstable weather conditions will prevail where it will be dusty and partly cloudy to cloudy accompanied by showers of rain and thunderstorms particularly in the southern and eastern parts of the Kingdom. Winds will be southeasterly moderate occasionally becoming severe. In Aqaba, it will be dusty and partly cloudy with showers of rain accompanied by thunderous storms. Winds will be southerly active and seas will be rough.

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

Min./Max. Temp.  
Amman ..... 18 / 30  
Aqaba ..... 23 / 36  
Desert ..... 17 / 31  
Jordan Valley ..... 22 / 37

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 25, Aqaba 36. Humidity readings: Amman 34 per cent, Aqaba 30 per cent.

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY  
AMMAN:  
Dr. Yousef Al Faqih ..... 752405  
Dr. Fakhri Tayeh ..... 855880  
Dr. Abdul Wahab Awad ..... 846070  
Dr. Bassim Qaddumi ..... 648633  
Firas pharmacy ..... 661912  
Fardous pharmacy ..... 776336  
Al Asano pharmacy ..... 637055  
Nairokh pharmacy ..... 626762  
Al Salam pharmacy ..... 636730  
Yacoub pharmacy ..... 644945  
Shimani pharmacy ..... 637664  
Najib pharmacy ..... 847632

ZARQA:  
Dr. Ghassan Al Faqih ..... 906130  
Khalid pharmacy ..... 985417

### EMERGENCIES

Food Control Centre ..... 637111  
Civil Defence Department ..... 661111  
Civil Defence Emergency ..... 630341  
Rescue Police ..... 192, 621111, 637771  
Fire Brigade ..... 801228  
Blood Bank ..... 775121  
Highway Police ..... 843402  
Traffic Police ..... 896390  
Public Security Department ..... 630531  
Hotel Complaints ..... 608800  
Price Complaints ..... 661176  
Water and Sewerage ..... 897467  
Complaints ..... 787111  
Telephone Information (directory assistance) ..... 121  
Overseas Calls ..... 610230  
Central Amman Telephone ..... 623101  
Abdali Telephone Repairs ..... 661101  
Jordan Television ..... 773111  
Radio Jordan ..... 774111  
Water Authority ..... 680100  
Jordan Electricity Authority ..... 815615

Electric Power Company ..... 636381  
RJ Flight Information ..... 08-53200  
Queen Alia Int. Airport ..... 08-53200

### HOSPITALS

AMMAN:  
Hussien Medical Centre ..... 813813/332  
Khalid Maternity, J. Amn. .... 644281/6  
Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 644112  
Malhas, J. Amman ..... 636140  
Palestine, Shmeisani ..... 664171/4  
Shmeisani Hospital ..... 669131  
University Hospital ..... 845045  
Al-Musharraf Hospital ..... 667277/9  
The Islamic, Abdali ..... 666127/37  
Al-Ahli, Abdali ..... 664164/6  
Italian, Al-Muhajirah ..... 77101/3  
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 775111/26  
Amny, Marka ..... 891611/15  
Queen Alia Hospital ..... 662240/50  
Amal Hospital ..... 674155  
ZARQA:  
Zarqa Govt. Hospital ..... (09)983323  
Zarqa National Hospital ..... (09)983350  
Ibn Sina Hospital ..... (09)987632  
Al Hikma Modern Hospital ..... (09)909090  
IRBID:  
Princess Basma Hospital ..... (02)275555  
Greek Catholic Hospital ..... (02)272275  
Ibn Al Nafies Hospital ..... (02)274100

AQABA:  
Princess Haya Hospital ..... (03)314111

### FOR THE TRAVELLER

#### QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (06)53200-5, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS

##### Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

06:30 Jakarta, Singapore (RJ)  
06:30 Zagreb, Vienna (RJ)  
06:45 Madrid (RJ)  
06:50 Beirut (RJ)  
07:00 Athens (RJ)  
07:10 Amsterdam, New York (RJ)  
07:15 Paris, Brussels (RJ)  
07:20 Geneva, Madrid (RJ)  
07:25 Rome, Athens (RJ)  
07:30 London (RJ)  
07:35 Jeddah (RJ)  
07:40 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)  
07:45 Larnaca (RJ)  
07:50 Damascus (RJ)  
07:55 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)  
08:00 Colombo (RJ)  
08:05 Cairo (RJ)  
08:10 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)  
08:15 Frankfurt (RJ)

08:30 London, Berlin (RJ)  
08:45 Zagreb, Vienna (RJ)  
08:45 Madrid (RJ)

#### Other Flights (Terminal 2)

06:45 Larnaca (CY)  
06:50 Samos (TY)  
07:00 Rome (AZ)  
07:05 Cairo (MS)  
07:10 Dubai (EM)  
07:15 Paris, Damascus (AF)  
07:20 Larnaca (CY)  
07:25 Beirut (RJ)  
07:30 Athens (RJ)  
07:35 Amsterdam, New York (RJ)  
07:40 Paris, Brussels (RJ)  
07:45 Geneva, Madrid (RJ)  
07:50 Rome, Athens (RJ)  
07:55 London (RJ)  
08:00 Jeddah (RJ)  
08:05 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)  
08:10 Larnaca (RJ)  
08:15 Damascus (RJ)  
08:20 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)  
08:25 Colombo (RJ)  
08:30 Cairo (RJ)  
08:35 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)  
08:40 Frankfurt (RJ)

#### Other Flights (Terminal 2)

07:05 Larnaca (CY)  
07:10 Beirut (RJ)  
07:15 Samos (TY)  
07:20 Rome (AZ)

08:30 Cairo (MS)  
08:35 Dubai (EM)  
08:40 Larnaca (CY)  
08:45 Damascus (AF)  
08:50 Larnaca (CY)

#### HUAZ RAILWAY TRAIN

Dep. Amman ..... 5:00 a.m. every Monday  
Arr. Damascus ..... 5:00 p.m. every Monday  
Dep. Damascus ..... 7:30



## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Ministry floats prices

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Supply Radi Ibrahim Thms-day said the government decided to float the prices of some food items in order to create competition among importers that would eventually lead to reduced prices. Floated items include natural juices, pasteurised milk, sliced cheese and vegetable oil. The minister said the decision is in line with government policies that aim to attract more investments and create new jobs.

## British official arrives today

AMMAN (Petra) — The head of the Middle East and North Africa desk at the British Foreign Office arrives here today on a three day visit to Jordan for talks with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Talal Sataan Al Hassan on regional and international issues as well as on bilateral relations.

## Jordan to attend Cairo meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in a four-day meeting of an Arab transport expert committee in charge of finalising work on a standard Arab trip ticket and land and railroad transport. The meeting will be held in Cairo from Oct. 16 to Oct. 20. Jordan delegation includes officials from the Ministry of Transport.

## Atomic technology meeting starts Monday

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, in cooperation with the University of Jordan and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Monday start a 10-day meeting and regional workshop on the uses of nuclear technology. Taking part in the meeting will be representatives of Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Iran, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Cyprus, Syria and Qatar.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

- ★ The Petra Exhibition — a presentation of the activities of Jordanian and international institutions involved in archaeological, ethnographic and environmental research in the Petra region at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Caricature drawings exhibition by late cartoonist Najji Al Ali at the Pakistani Universities Alumni Club in Jabal Amman.
- ★ Exhibition of handicrafts at Abu Jaber estate, Yadoudeh (next to Kan Zaman).
- ★ Art exhibition by artists Mahmood Taha and Salman Abbas at Ab'ad Art Gallery.
- ★ Photo exhibition displaying pictures from Jordan and Syria by German artist J. Swakowski at the Goethe Institute.
- ★ Art exhibition by Mrs. Lucy Marto, Janine Saaf, and Tete Wegelius at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Art exhibition by artist Ali Talib at the Balka's Art Gallery in Al Fehel.
- ★ Art exhibition by artists Dr. Ala Bashir and Sa'di Abbas at the Alla Art Gallery.
- ★ Art exhibition by artist Mahmoud Al-Ubaidi at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ Art exhibition by artist Ali Al Mi'mar at the Orfali Art Gallery. Telephone 526932.
- ★ Exhibition of etchings by Mohammad Omar Khalil at Darat Al Foun of the Abdul Hamid Shoushan Foundation in Jabal Lawzeh. Also showing the permanent exhibition. Telephone 643251/2.

## FILMS

- ★ Film entitled "Aufbruch in Fehara-Grabenland" at the Goethe Institut at 5:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m.

## 'Harvesting Nature's Diversity'

## FAO marks World Food Day

By Kathrine Rath  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "Harvesting Nature's Diversity" is the theme chosen by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) for the World Food Day 1993, which will be celebrated on Oct. 16. (See related story on page 5)

The World Food Day (WFD) was instituted by FAO member states at a conference of the organisation in November 1979. It has since 1981 been observed annually in more than 150 countries. The date marks the anniversary of FAO's founding on Oct. 16, 1945.

WFD 1993 will focus on biodiversity — the multifariousness of animal and plant life on earth — and its importance to humanity and food security. Industrialisation and commercialisation have led to the replacement of traditional crops and animal breeds by new ones, which have been considered better suited for modern agricultural production, thus threatening the globe's biodiversity and causing a loss of irretrievable genetic material.

According to FAO estimates, 75 per cent of the genetic diversity of agricultural crops has been lost since the beginning of this century. While thousands of plants are edible, only nine — wheat, rice, maize, barley, sorghum, millet, potato, sweet potato, yam, sugar cane and soybean — account for three quarters of the plant Kingdom's contribution to the human diet.

The preservation of genetic resources is considered by FAO as being of utmost importance to world agriculture and the evolution of new strains. The WFD 1993 aims at increasing awareness of the threat to biodiversity and to mobilise action to conserve the genetic heritage.

The international distribution of genetic material is uneven. Generally, the develop-



Wheat is one of nine edible plants that account for 75 per cent of the plant Kingdom's contribution to the human diet (file photo)

ing world is much richer in genetic resources than the developed part of the world. According to FAO, about 50 per cent of all species is to be found in tropical forests, which covers only seven per cent of the Earth's surface.

But, while relatively poor in genetic resources, the developed world has the technology and financial means to exploit these resources. The commercialisation of plant breeding in the Western world has brought to the fore questions of control, ownership and access to genetic diversity. The concept of farmers' rights has been developed by FAO in recognition to the availability of biodiversity, and to reward them for their efforts.

FAO's main objective is to combat hunger, malnutrition and poverty through the promotion of sustainable agriculture and rural development, and the establishment of a sense of solidarity between the baves and have-nots.

The celebration in Jordan of the WFD 1993, which is organised by the Ministry of Agriculture, will concentrate on these basic goals. A speech by the Minister of Agriculture Marwan Kamal will be trans-

mitted by Jordan Television Saturday. According to the Director of the Highland Development Project at the Ministry of Agriculture, Jihad Abu Mushrif, Dr. Kamal will talk about food policies in Jordan and ongoing projects to increase food productivity in the Kingdom.

According to Mr. Abu Mushrif, the highland development plan is the largest agricultural project in the country. It aims at increasing the productivity of the highland areas by supporting and subsidising the farmers. Since its start in 1964, 500,000 dunums have been reclaimed and planted, mainly with fruit trees, Mr. Abu Mushrif said.

A newly initiated part of the project — Expansion No. 4 — aims at cultivating another 150,000 dunums by 1995-96. According to Mr. Abu Mushrif, the highland project is financially supported by the World Food Programme (WFP), which has close links with FAO.

The Ministry of Agriculture will also mark WFD by distributing pamphlets informing the public about Jordan's policy and agricultural development projects.

## Minister urges support for environment protection efforts

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment will forcefully implement the new draft law on the environment when it is signed into law, Minister of Municipal Affairs, Mohammad Mahdi Farhan, has said.

In a statement issued Thursday in observance of the Arab Environment Day, Dr. Farhan said that the new draft law was derived from the National Strategy on the Environment which was approved last year.

Noting that the Ministry had prepared the strategy in cooperation with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the minister said that the strategy provides for guidelines for the sound utilisation of natural resources and at the same time conserving the natural environmental balance.

Jordan, he said, faces the

problems of desertification, vast expansion in construction, deterioration of the soil resulting from the excessive use of fertilisers, depletion of water resources due to the pressure of the rapid population growth and the waves of migrants as well as pollution resulting from improper sanitation.

Urging Jordanians to help the ministry to carry out its programmes, the minister said that protection of the environment in Jordan has become a national duty for every citizen so that the society as a whole can reap the benefits of a healthy environment.

The Department of the Environment established in 1980, has been striving in cooperation with local, regional and international organisations to safeguard the environment as a contribution towards the protection of the planet Earth and

the preservation of natural resources, said Dr. Farhan.

He said the major activities of the department include a drive to reduce "the damaging effects" of the cement dust rising from the cement industry and the pollution caused by the process of refining crude oil at the Jordan Petroleum Refinery company in Zeraqa, added the minister.

"Indeed, it is not a matter of observing one day of the year but rather every day that passes should be an occasion for Jordanians to protect their environment," he urged.

The Minister said the ministry has prepared a week-long programme of activities designed to spread awareness among the public as to ways of protecting the environment and to ensure participation by various sectors in the effort to fight pollution.

## U.N. meeting debates rural development

AMMAN (J.T.) — A five-day meeting held to discuss and assess policies and programmes for rural development in the countries of western Asian region ended in Amman Thursday with a call on the United Nations to carry out a pilot project in rural development for the countries of the region.

The meeting, organised by the United Nations, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), was called to allow experts representing 13 ESCWA member states to study and adopt recommendations regarding rural development and initiate coordination and cooperation between the member states in this field.

Summing up their deliberations at the Amman Philadelphia Hotel, the 22 experts from countries taking part in the meeting urged FAO and ESCWA to implement the pilot scheme on rural development in any member of the ESCWA nations so that it would serve as a model for the others to copy.

## Civil Aviation Authority seeks new air transport deals

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) is holding contacts with Japan, the Philippines and Vietnam to conclude air transport agreements, probably in 1994, according to a CAA statement.

Issued on the eve of the CAA's observance of the 50th anniversary of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) which falls today (Saturday), the statement said in 1992, the CAA concluded air transport agreements with Australia, China, Poland, Bulgaria, Okrania, Azerbaijan and Armenia, raising to 56 the total number of such agreements the authority has concluded to date with other nations.

The CAA has signed the various ICAO agreements governing air transport and the Montreal Protocol of 1984. It continually participates in the various international meetings to discuss improvements in air

transport, said the statement.

On the Arab level, the statement said that Jordan was among the first Arab countries to sign agreements to promote air transport services and ensure air travel safety. The CAA, added the statement, continues to coordinate with the various Arab civil aviation authorities and to seek unification of legislations and measures aiming at facilitating air travel in the Arab World.

The Montreal-based ICAO aims to develop the techniques of international air navigation and to help in the planning and improvement of international air transport.

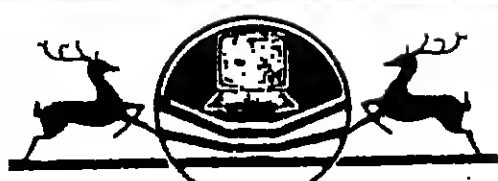
The ICAO is governed by a general assembly of the member states, considered as the legislative body, which approves the budgets and determines the members' contributions. It meets every three years.

## Malhas, Abraham discuss cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Abdul Rahim Malhas Thursday received the resident representative of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Jordan Sarajini Abraham and discussed with her means of further developing health cooperation between the fund and the ministry.

## GHAZAL KING OF SOFTWARE

CREATIVE  
CREATIVE TECHNOLOGY LTD



Seagate

As we have always done.. We are presenting the latest

## SOFTWARE &amp; GAMES

We are now taking part in  
Amman International Fair  
for Computers

Pavilion B 01

Exhibition days  
18 - 22 Oct. 93

## PRESENT THE LATEST IBM SOFTWARE

- MS-VISUAL-C++ (PROFESSIONAL-EDITION)
- WINDOZE-GOLD-PLUS
- HOME/OFFICE (TRUE-TYPE-FONTS)
- HOME/OFFICE (FRACAL-CHADS-SCREEN-NAVIG)
- HOME/OFFICE (SPREADSHEET-PLANNING-SYSTEM)
- HOME/OFFICE (WEBSTER'S-SPREADSHEET)
- HOME/OFFICE (PC-HEALTH & FITNESS)
- HOME/OFFICE (WEBSTER'S DATABASE)
- HOME/OFFICE (VIRUS-TERMINATOR)
- HOME/OFFICE (FLEXIBLE-FORM-LETTERS)
- HOME/OFFICE (WEBSTER'S-WORD-PROCESSOR)
- AUTOWORKS
- FASTBACK-PLUS /6.0
- JUST-JOCKING-FOR-WINDOWS
- PRINTCASE /3.0
- CD-SPEEDWAY /1.0
- VIDEO-DIRECTOR /1.0
- STUDYWARE-FOR-ECONOMICS
- STUDYWARE-FOR-CHEMISTRY
- STUDYWARE-FOR-BIOLOGY
- STUDYWARE-FOR-STATISTICS
- STUDYWARE-FOR-PHYSICS
- STUDYWARE-FOR-CALCULUS
- FORM-FILLER /4.0
- CROSSWALK /2.0 (FOR WINDOWS)
- ULTRA-SCRIPT /3.01
- BORROW-UTILITIES /7.0
- PROFITS-POINT-ACCOUNTING
- PIXAR-TYPESETTER /1.1 (FOR WINDOWS)
- KIN'S-2DO

## PRESENT THE LATEST IBM SOFTWARE

- WEZROCK-3.0 (FOR DOS/WINDOWS)
- SOFT-KARAOKE (FOR WINDOWS)
- NORTON-SPEEDCACHE V4.0 (FOR DOS/WINDOWS)
- PRINT-Q/VERSION 5.0
- HOME- (FOR WINDOWS)
- WIN-PROBE (PC CERTIFIER)
- WORD-PERFECT /9.0
- PAGEMAKER /5.0
- FOCALISE-PAGERAT /5.0
- TOPAS /4.0 (PROFESSIONAL-ANIMATOR)
- MS-WINDOWS-NT/3.1
- QEM /7.0
- TRANSLATE-IT (ENGLISH/FRENCH)
- TRANSLATE-IT (ENGLISH/SPANISH)
- TRANSLATE-IT (ENGLISH/GERMAN)
- PIKES-PLUS /4.0 (FOR WINDOWS)
- DISCOVER-SPACE
- PROFESSOR-FOR-WORDEPERFECT /9.0
- HOME-YOKE-FOR-WORDEPERFECT /9.0
- SUGMA /7.0
- DISTANT-SUN /2.0
- NORTON-PC-ANYWHERE /1.0 (FOR WINDOWS)
- CODEBASE /5.0
- HARVARD-GRAPHICS /2.0 (FOR WINDOWS)
- MS-PUBLISHER /2.0 (FOR WINDOWS)
- HOME-AFTER-DARK (FOR WINDOWS)
- DAC-EASY-ACCOUNTING /4.4
- HYCROGRAPH-DESIGNER /4.0
- ADOBE-ACROBAT-EXCHANGER /1.0
- MS-VISUAL-BASIC-PRO /3.0 (FOR WINDOWS)

## PRESENT THE LATEST IBM GAMES

- MINIAC-RANSION-2 (DAY OF THE TURTLES)
- 3-WING-TOUR-OF-DUTY-NIBBON-DISK (SUPERIAL-PURSUIT)
- WING-COMMANDER-ACADEMY
- LAND-OF-LOVE
- THE A B C BOOK
- HOIS-VIRAS-CHINE (FOR WINDOWS)
- UNLIMITED

THE 7th GUEST (CD-ROM)

مؤسسة غزال / تلاح الطبي - شارع الجاردنز - مجمع يثرب التجاري - هاتف ٦٨٧٠٤١ / فاكس ٦٩٨٤٥٩ - ص ب ٤٨٨ عمان - الأردن  
Tla Al-Ali - Gardens - Yathrib Com. Bldg. B.O.Box 488 Tel. 687041 Fax. 698459 Amman - Jordan



## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation  
Established 1975

Chairman of the Board of Directors:  
MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Director General:  
MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:  
GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:  
Jordan Press Foundation,

University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephone: 667171/6, 670141-4

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Facsimile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.  
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the  
Jordan Times advertising department.

### Special city deserves special attention

THERE APPEARS to be a multi-state and a multi-religion interest in the future of Jerusalem especially in the wake of the PLO-Israeli accord last month. On top is a special Jordanian concern about the Holy City, which is only natural and logical in view of our long-standing relationship with Palestine and the Islamic shrines in particular.

In contrast, the concern of the international community for Jerusalem has always been low key and took expression in only refusing to recognise the Israeli annexation of east Jerusalem after the 1967 war. Practically all the countries of the world have also refrained from establishing their embassies in the city even though Israel insisted that Jerusalem is its official capital. Beyond formal protestations, however, the comity of nations did very little on behalf of Jerusalem. This muted interest in fact goes back to the beginning of the British mandate era in Palestine back in 1917, when most nations of the world stoically accepted the British fait accompli. This decade-long neglect of the Holy City continued throughout the Israeli occupation and annexation of the Arab side of Jerusalem, never to be jolted into action until Amman started to assert the need to address the issue on the heels of the Palestinian-Israeli deal. Even the Vatican has been reported to be considering establishing diplomatic relations with Israel without awaiting a final resolution to the conflict over Jerusalem. Against this background it would seem necessary to convene a truly international conference to gauge the depth and magnitude of the international concern about Jerusalem.

On the face of things, the international profile is anything but comforting. There are few states voicing an interest to play a role in the determination of the future of the city. The convening of an international forum stands to spur the countries of the world into a more effective and meaningful action. Jordan may take an initiative in this vein with a view to galvanising a true awakening to what is at stake in the shrines which are holy to the three monotheistic religions. Without such a step, Jordan would remain a lone voice amidst silent governments of the world especially those whose people belong to one of those religions. By holding such a global meeting, Jordan's and the Arab and Muslim worlds' concern for the city and its future could be better presented and an international solution to the status of the city could be reached.

### ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

IN THE course of preparations for the Nov. 8 elections, the process of registration for the candidates running for parliamentary seats has begun and lasts until Saturday, said Sawt Al Shaab daily. Observers believe that Jordan will witness a heated election campaign, with the candidates trying to win the favour of the electorate by all possible means, said the daily. But, it said, in the midst of this fever, it is hoped that the candidates and their supporters would not resort to any moves that would vilify other candidates or violate the Jordanian laws so that the democratic image of our country can be safeguarded. Candidates and voters alike should realise that the coming stage in Jordan's history is of paramount importance, requiring responsible people to sit in Parliament and handle political and economic issues, said the daily. The coming Parliament will shoulder very serious responsibilities at this stage and in light of rapid-moving developments in our region, but, the paper said, the voters should have a greater responsibility because it is they who decide who will handle their affairs for the coming four years. The paper said that not only are the candidates required to declare their future programmes, they should also put their ideas into practice and place national interests above all other considerations.

A COLUMNIST in Al Dustour said that King Hussein's nationwide speech this week serve as a code of honour and charter for the Jordanian people's political, social and economic policies. Each and every Jordanian, said Saleh Al Qallab, ought to fully understand the King's ideas and words and comply with the Monarch's directives which covered all domestic and pan-Arab issues. Referring to the clause in which the King stresses the national unity, the writer said that the Monarch's speech made it clear that all Jordanian citizens, regardless of their origins and religion, are equal before the law, have duties for their country and are eligible to participate in the coming elections on equal basis. Voicing support for the King's backing for the Palestinian leadership, the writer said that Jordan can only stand by the Palestinian leadership, the writer said that Jordan can only stand by the Palestinians, offering them all the help they can get to regain their homeland and establish their state in Palestine. He said that the Jordanian people should respond favourably and strictly to the King's call to take part in the coming elections and elect those who can preserve national unity and place the national interests above their own.

### Jordanian Perspective

## The Hashemites are intrinsically linked with Jerusalem

AS IT appeared that the pieces were slowly fitting into their places in the quest for a just, comprehensive peace that will, hopefully, address the fundamental points of conflict in the Middle East, it was very disturbing for Jordan to see the Israeli Supreme Court upholding an earlier ruling on the Jewish state's "absolute authority" over holy shrines in occupied Jerusalem.

The Supreme Court verdict on Sept. 23 came in response to a petition filed by the "Temple Mount Faithful," a fanatical group which is bent upon obliterating the Islamic identity of Jerusalem by building what it describes as the ancient temple of Solomon on the Haram Al Sharif complex, where Islam's third holiest shrine, the Al Aqsa Mosque, is situated.

In legal terms, the issue more of less clear: "Temple Mount Faithful" was questioning why the Israeli authorities were not preventing the Islamic Waqf in Jerusalem from carrying out restoration at the Al Aqsa and Dome of the Rock mosques while in the past they had blocked the Jewish group from "rebuilding" the temple of Solomon.

The court ruling rejected the group's demand that the Waqf be penalised for conducting the restoration work at the mosques, but it "reprimanded" the (occupation) authorities for "keeping a blind eye" to the work under way at the complex.

His Majesty King Hussein, who is financing the restoration of the complex with his personal funds, has instructed the Waqf to ignore the court ruling and press ahead with its work. The King has also launched his own moves as well as diplomatic action by the government to preempt what could turn out to be an Israeli government action to "follow up" the court's implicit suggestion that the Waqf be blocked from continuing the restoration work.

True, any Israeli leader with a minimum level of political acumen would balk at interfering with the restoration work if only because it would be like throwing a spanner in the works of the Middle East peace process.

But experience has taught us that Israeli inaction, presuming that the government of Yitzhak Rabin will not pick up its cue from the Supreme Court, is by no means any reassurance. We have lived through thousands of instances where Israel skillfully exploited decades-old regulations and court rulings as weapons retrieved from the storage whenever it suited its purpose (its use of the "administrative detention" provision dating back to the British mandate provides one of the most vivid examples). Hence the Jordanian worry of a shift in the situation on ground.

While that is the status quo in a strictly legal sense, and how Jordan has to work on the diplomatic level to preempt further Israeli action, the scenario is only a fleeting glimpse into the much more intense conflict over the Holy City and it goes much deeper than the issue of legality or politicking.

Quite simply, the worries expressed by King Hussein transcend all political or legal considerations and are rooted in the Hashemite dimension of Jerusalem.

This dimension has several key elements which, when put together, established beyond any doubt that the Hashemites are so intrinsically linked with Jerusalem that no Israeli court ruling or political gimmick can even scratch their status (despite the realities on the ground) as the guardians of the Islamic holy shrines in the Holy City.

These include:

— The Hashemites are a branch of the Qureishis from Mecca and the descendants of the Prophet Mohammad, whose nocturnal journey to heaven and back from Haram Al Sharif bound them to the Holy City from the very outset of Islam. Despite what some might see as an oversimplification of this relationship, the fact remains that this is the linkage that establishes the Islamic dimension of the Hashemite's claim to be the guardian of the holy shrines in Jerusalem.

As such, it was no coincidence that King Hussein's great grandfather, Hussein Ibn Ali of Mecca, was buried in the Holy City in accordance with his own wishes to be laid to rest in Jerusalem, which also witnessed the martyrdom of his son and King Hussein's grandfather, King Abdullah.

— The Arab-Palestinian dimension of the Hashemites' link with Jerusalem preceded even the creation of the independent Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. In 1937, Abdul Qader Hussein, from one of the most prominent families in Jerusalem, sought the then Prince Abdullah's help to maintain the Islamic shrines in the Holy City. And Prince Abdullah did indeed respond positively to this request, despite the severe financial constraints that he was under, to help the Jewel of Islam.

— Further down history, King Hussein has repeatedly risen above political sentiments to express his deep regret of having been the Hashemite under whose reign of non-Islamic power managed to gain physical control of Jerusalem (the political sensitivities here being the thin line drawn between how the Hashemites viewed Jerusalem and the rest of the West Bank. Some of the King's remarks were clearly taken to indicate that he grieved the loss of Jerusalem more than any other calamity that has befallen the Hashemites as a result of the Palestinian problem).

Over and above everything else, it was no coincidence either that King Hussein retained Jordan's strong links with the Islamic Waqf in Jerusalem and continued to extend all support despite his severance of legal and administrative links with the West Bank. His position was that no matter what happened, there was no way that the Hashemite link with Jerusalem could be put into question.

Needless to say, it was also the same consideration that prompted him to personal sacrifices to raise funds to finance the restoration of the holy shrines in Jerusalem when it appeared that moves by others threatened to cast a doubt on the Hashemite commitment to Jerusalem.

And now, when the King says that he had never and would never accept any sovereignty over Jerusalem except that of Almighty God, it is time the Arab and Islamic World, as well as the international community, looked closer into the scenario and realised and appreciated the reality that such a stand is not a political gimmick aimed at outmanoeuvring others, but a sentiment that is deep rooted and dates back to centuries — something that King Hussein was born with and would pass on to the next generation.

The King's message is clear to those who harbour designs to turn Jerusalem into their back garden: Hands off Jerusalem. No one should underestimate the Hashemite resolve to fight and die for Jerusalem.

And the message is clear to those who are willing to accept dialogue: The Hashemites are willing to talk about it in good faith to seek a formula which will protect the Holy City and preserve its Arab and Islamic identity.

By Dr. Musa Kellani

### The Week in Print

## Citizens should elect, and do so judiciously

Reviewed by Ella Nasrallah

The local press in the past week focused attention mainly on the coming elections campaign, with the columnists expressing their views that the candidates will be linking their programmes to the Middle Eastern developments and the peace process. Somalia and domestic affairs also figured in the press.

The Nov. 8 elections is a very important event in a life of the Jordanian people and therefore it is incumbent on every citizen to actively participate in this event which is bound to affect the life of all people, said Taher Al Udwan in Al Dustour.

The writer said that participation is also important because it reflects the people's concern about enhancing democracy in their country. But, he said, the important thing is for the electorate to be sure that those they elect for Parliament will be committed to the slogans and the programmes they had declared to the public.

Saleh Al Qallab, a columnist in Al Dustour, said that citizens who fail to take part in the coming elections have no right to blame anybody if certain groups, not to their liking, acquired the majority of the seats in Parliament.

The writer said that voters have to be careful in their choice of candidates, taking into consideration that many of the programmes proclaimed by the previous Parliament members were never implemented.

Hamadeh Faraaneh, another Al Dustour columnist, stressed the fact that Jordanians and Palestinians are equal, regardless of their origin, as long as they hold Jordanian citizenship.

He said that every citizen, meeting the basic requirements, can run for the coming elections or vote for any of the candidates in a free and fair manner. He said that the Jordanian Constitution has guaranteed this right which was supported by King Hussein in all his addresses to the nation. This right, he said, applies as well to the refugees who have lived in the camps for the past four decades.

In order for the coming elections to be considered free and fair, the executive authority should remain neutral, said Mohammad Subeithi, a columnist in Al Dustour. He demanded that heads of government departments stop influencing their staff to vote in favour of certain candidates, noting that this has occurred in different government departments.

He reminded the governors and the district governors that the prime minister has issued clear directives that the public servants remain totally neutral.

Ahmad Dabbas, a columnist in Sawt Al Shaab, praised a government measure requiring all the candidates running in the coming elections to get clearance from the Income Tax Department.

He said he had learnt that some candidates complained against this measure which, he said, was right and just. Those candidates wishing to sit in Parliament and handle public affairs and draw up their national laws should start by themselves complying with the laws and regulations and should settle their dues, appear clean and honest in the eyes of the public, demanded the writer.

A columnist in Al Ra'i called on the government to set up customs offices on the bridges across the River Jordan and charge customs duty for goods entering the Kingdom from occupied Arab territories.

Fahd Al Fanek said that the government should not be hesitant regarding this point and should treat the bridges like the borders with Saudi Arabia, Syria and Iraq to safeguard national interests.

The writer noted that while the local industries pay sales and consumer taxes to the Jordanian government, the goods entering the Kingdom from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are not.

Until the goods entering the West Bank and the Gaza Strip have become exempted

from customs duty, said the writer, the government should introduce measures for charging customs duty on any goods entering Jordan from the occupied lands.

Mohammad Ibrahim Daoud said in a column published in Al Dustour that regardless of the recent PLO-Israeli agreement, Jordanians should strive to protect their national unity.

The PLO-Israeli agreement nowadays serves as a fertile field for discussion and for airing personal views regarding the Jordanian-Palestinian relations, the rights of the Palestinians to vote and other matters, said the writer.

He said that Jordanian-Palestinian unity will remain for ever, regardless of the events and the agreements, and it is imperative on the Jordanian citizens to remain steadfast and united to protect their national interests.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily said that despite the government decisions concerning the appointment of handicapped persons in public and private sector activities, nothing has been achieved in this regard.

The government has said that any organisation employing 50 or more employees should appoint eligible handicapped persons in at least five per cent of its available positions, said Nazih.

The writer said that laws and decisions seem to be in sufficient to ensure the handicapped people's appointments and the government has to step in and take practical steps in defence of the rights of the people.

Referring to the negotiations with Israel, Dr. Abdul Majid Nuseir said in Sawt Al Shaab that although it is right for the government to open negotiations with the Israelis, it is not acceptable for the government to accept any agreement with Israel at any cost.

For this to happen, the government ought to involve the people and their representatives in the negotiations and allow the voice of the opposition to be heard.

The writer said that the presence of opposition to government views is a healthy sign of democracy and should be encouraged.

Al Dustour daily paid special tribute to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, for his recent endeavours at the United Nations and the Vatican where he discussed the future of Jerusalem in the course of Jordan's quest for a just peace.

The Crown Prince has attracted the world community's attention to the plight of the Holy City and has enlisted the Vatican's assistance to settle the issue peacefully and fairly and to protect the rights of all faiths, added the daily.

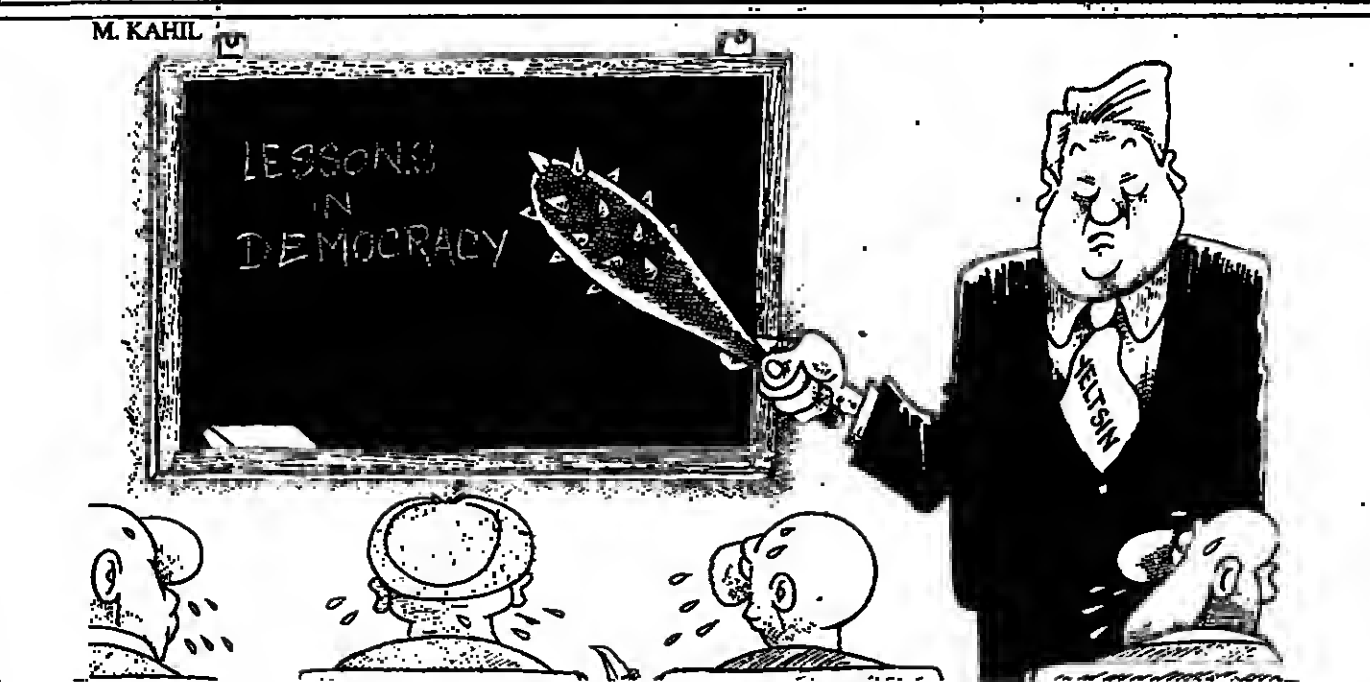
The situation in Somalia was discussed by Saleh Al Qasem, a columnist in Al Ra'i who said that the United States and its allies sent in forces to the embattled nation to rescue the starving population, but they ended up killing the innocent civilians.

The U.N. funds spent on the armies fighting the Somalis are enough to enable the Somali people to live a very comfortable life and bring back stability to the whole Horn of Africa, added the writer.

He said that the United States does not want the African nations to live in peace, charging that the American forces are in Somalia for pillaging the country and dismembering the nation.

Taher Udwan, a columnist in Al Dustour, criticised United Nations Secretary General Boutros Ghali for his policies in Somalia. The Operation Restore Hope in Somalia, as initiated by the U.N., has now been transformed into a repressive force directed against the people of Somalia under the pretext of chasing General Aided, said the writer.

He said that Dr. Ghali, who first showed enthusiasm at the idea of restoring hope to the Somalis, is now more concerned about the reconciliation among the Somali people.



## At the 'Moscow school', democracy is redefined

By Dominique Moqsi and Diana Pinto

GOLITSINA, Russia — Two years after the abortive putsch in Russia, what has happened to that burst of democratic courage and fervor which accelerated the end of the Soviet regime? Has it been destroyed by the difficulties of daily life, by economic instability and political bickering? Has it peeled next to the rise of organised crime, or the apparent return of medieval diseases like the plague? Such woes seem to fascinate the media, hovering over Russia's condition like birds of prey over the carcass of a once ferocious beast.

And yet Russia has remained remarkably calm, taking in stride economic and political tensions that would have shot the nerves of any western nation. But is the spirit of democracy penetrating the consciousness of the new Russia? Or does the prevailing calm simply reflect Russia's acute fatigue after more than 70 years of repression? Worse, does it prove the supposed passivity of the Russian masses?

A week spent visiting the new Moscow School of Democracy persuaded us otherwise. This school — really a series of seminars held in dachas around Moscow — was conceived by an energetic and charismatic citizen, Lena Nemirovskaya. An art historian whose kitchen was, in the '80s, a centre of independent thinking in Russia, she realised that in the new Russia, the time for dissidence was over and that there was a need to construct a new political elite.

Support for this initiative has come from three sources: the

role as purveyor of democratic values; the British government, ever ready to stand by its democratic tradition; and Russian capitalists, who have understood the crucial link between a market economy and democratic pluralism.

The school brings together young elected officials from all levels of Russian political life, as well as those who will form a new banking and business elite. These young men and women, who already hold major responsibilities in the privatisation of industry, sometimes for regions as large as European countries, provide living hope that democracy might eventually flourish in Russia.

Not only was Tocqueville's spirit of democracy alive and well at the seminars, so was Montesquieu's "The Spirit of Laws," perhaps more important for the future stability of Russia.

These new Russian political elites are too young to have served in the Afghan war. And most were far removed — geographically and culturally — from the secluded world of the Moscow dissidents of the last decade.

It is, therefore, significant that for them, national pride and self-respect today are inseparable from a democratic regime. This became clear during their discussions. Their ideal was a 20th-century Magna Carta, along British lines, combined with a strong independent judiciary, in the American tradition. To govern effectively and keep together so vast a country, they also felt the need for a strong executive in the tradition of Charles de Gaulle, combined with an equally strong federal power, along German

lines. They firmly rejected any Latin American authoritarian "solution," with its collusion between economic interests, the military and the mafia, or the austere modernity offered by Singapore's Confucian brand of enlightened despotism.

What these young elites sought, quite simply, were pragmatic western recipes for democratic "normalcy," a normalcy that would allow Russia's full integration into the community of nations. For they knew only too well just how abnormal the Soviet Union had been.

Where many western commentators seek dark symbols of decay in the breakdown of public order, morality and primitive economic redistribution, Russians striving for democracy see instead what they define as "constructive destruction."

They felt absolutely certain that the misdoings of even the most powerful of today's economic mafias cannot compare to the state-organised violence and criminality of seven decades of Soviet rule. The economic violence of today pales in comparison with the political violence of yesterday.

These young elites were particularly impressed with the distinction, made by one of Russia's most prestigious constitutionalists, between the concept of "authority," derived from moral values, and that of "power," based on simple political execution.

Parliamentarians felt obliged to condemn the financial abuses and black-mailing behaviour of their chairman, Ruslan Khasbulatov, while asserting the legitimacy of a strong parliamentary power. Regional representatives were fight-

ing Moscow and their regions, while condemning the economic thefts and judicial immunity of their immediate "Soviet-inspired" superiors.

Just as they were seeking to solve seemingly impossible equations by creating a new constitutional order that would take into account Russia's long institutional history and the political exigencies of the past two years. Bankers and capitalists struggled to reconcile the imperatives of economic rationality and legality with absurd legislation inherited from the Soviet state.

Finally, even the most impatient reformers were forced to admit that politics and that, perhaps President Yeltsin's de-laying tactics may have preserved Russia's social peace.

The chorus of fears and hopes heard at Golitsina all pointed ultimately in one direction: Russia has no choice but to forge strong and stable political institutions, with the separation of powers as linchpin, with clear distribution of authority between the centre and the regions, and with pluralist democracy serving as the motor.

For an anguished West, constantly brooding over its own citizens' political disenchantment and the unwieldiness of modern democratic systems, the debates taking place among these Russians provide a positive challenge.

For these young Russians perceive liberal democracy as a value and as an essence and not simply as a procedural context. By helping to foster it, we in the West not only ensure our political and strategic stability, we give new meaning to our political roots. — International Herald Tri-

القدس، 16 أكتوبر 1993



## We are responsible for the quality of life of future generations

Following is Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Director-General Edouard Saouma's message on the occasion of World Food Day 1993

In selecting "Harvesting Nature's Diversity" as the theme for this year's observance of World Food Day, we focus on the importance of biological diversity for sustainable agricultural development and the ecological health of our Planet.

From the beginning of humanity's efforts to harness nature and the environment some 12,000 years ago, rural peoples have engaged in a process of domesticating nature's resources by planting crops and raising animals for food, medicine and other basic needs. Modern agriculture, fisheries and forestry is based on this long process of diversification and adaptation of beneficial plants and animals to meet a wide range of environmental conditions and varying human needs.

Yet nature's legacy to us of diverse genetic resources is at risk. Genetic erosion — the

reduction of diversity within and between a species — is a global threat to agriculture. This biological heritage which spans generations is threatened by the recent rapid pace of change, undesirable side-effects of industrialisation and continuing expansion of the world's population.

Today, our ecological resources are being exploited at rates which exceed their sustainable yield. Human transformation of natural habitats, whether for subsistence or commercial purposes, poses the largest threat: land lost to highways and the urban sprawl, over-grazing of pasture lands, draining of wetlands, repetitive slash and burn cultivation in forests, overzealous logging, unsustainable fuelwood collection, indiscriminate and excessive use of fertilisers and pesticides, over-fishing, air and water pollution — all severely damage our natural resources.

Every year, five to seven million hectares of cultivated land are degraded. Between

1980 and 1990, tropical forests were destroyed at an annual rate of 15.4 million hectares — and with it all the biological diversity these forests contain. Since the beginning of this century, about 75 per cent of the genetic diversity among agricultural crops has been lost. Hundreds of tree species are endangered in whole or in significant parts of their gene pools. Almost 20 per cent of livestock breeds in developing countries are in peril. In aquatic environments, many species are endangered by pollution, diversion of waterways, environmental degradation and the release of exotic species.

If genetic diversity is lost, neither human beings nor nature can select to adapt to meet changing needs in agriculture and even society at large. The vulnerability of crop varieties and animal breeds would increase to their limits of survival. Selection can only be done where biodiversity exists.

However, there are some grounds for hope. Global food production has improved since

1992 which enhances the prospects for food security. It is encouraging to note that world cereal stocks are now above the minimum level considered necessary for world food security.

By the year 2025, food production will have to expand by an estimated sixty per cent to meet increased demand, mostly in developing countries. Developing agricultural crops and animal breeds through genetic improvement could play a significant role to increase food production. Sustainable agriculture must be institutionalised if we are to conserve and use our productive base and provide refuge to the important gene pools of wild plants, trees and animal species, which are adapted to local climates and topographies and resistant to pests and diseases.

Since FAO's founding 48 years ago, the organisation has led the fight against hunger and has promoted the conservation of natural resources on which food production depends. Recently, FAO re-

formulated its programmes to place a central emphasis on the sustainability of agricultural and rural development.

The challenge of Harvesting Nature's Diversity is clear: to conserve biodiversity and to use it sustainably and equitably for human development. This will ensure the survival of humanity and our ability to adapt to even-changing needs and conditions. In effect, it will help guarantee long-term food security and progress towards a well-fed and healthy life for all people in the next millennium.

Urgent action at local, national and international levels is required to safeguard nature's priceless heritage. Everyone depends in some way on the world's biological resources.

FAO is at the forefront of devising ways of recognising and rewarding the contributions made to biodiversity by scientists, farmers, foresters, fishermen and rural peoples. FAO provides an inter-governmental forum to ensure cooperation and sharing of be-

nefits between countries that are sources of biodiversity of food and agriculture, many of them in the developing world and the users, mainly industrialised nations. We are breaking new ground: the international economic system is still unable to assign values of exchange to biodiversity and other environmental components.

The cost of conserving biodiversity is far less than the

penalty of allowing its degradation. Our generation has a tremendous social responsibility: to pass on to our children the integrity and wealth of biodiversity that we have inherited from our parents. This will enable future generations to face unpredictable environmental changes and human needs.

World Food Day provides the rallying point for raising public awareness of the fact

that, in the final analysis, we are all responsible for biodiversity and the quality of life of future generations: shall we leave them a secure natural heritage or a genetically impoverished world?

Ultimately it is up to us to safeguard biodiversity and to act as good stewards of the earth. Harvesting nature's diversity responsibly. I ask for everyone's collaboration in this common endeavour.



FAO Director-General Edouard Saouma discussing issues on food and nutrition with the People's Republic of Bangladesh Prime Minister

Begun Khaleda Zia, the keynote speaker for World Food Day 1992 (File photo)

## Guzman virtually admits defeat, analysts say

By Mary Powers  
Reuters

LIMA, Peru — Jailed guerrilla chief Abimael Guzman said he had made a "historical decision" to seek a peace accord with the Peruvian government but he stopped short of calling on followers to lay down their arms.

Nevertheless, political and security analysts said a three-page letter to President Alberto Fujimori — read by Guzman on videotape — was a tacit admission his Shining Path movement had been defeated in its 13-year war against the state.

Mr. Guzman, speaking in the video presented by Mr. Fujimori on Saturday night, said his arrest and that of other top leaders had led to "fundamental questions of leadership in the guerrilla group."

"In the current circumstances, the party and its leaders are presented with a great and historical decision," said Mr. Guzman, clean-shaven, casually-dressed and looking relaxed.

"As in the past we decided to begin the popular war. Today, with equal firmness and resolution, we should fight for a peace agreement," he added.

But shortly after Mr. Fujimori revealed the letter, about 50 armed guerrillas attacked a village in Vilcas Huaman Province, some 450 kilometres southeast of Lima. Seventeen people were killed and an un-

determined number of others wounded, officials said.

Mr. Guzman, political and ideological chief of Maoist group who was captured in September 1992, was accompanied by Shining Path second-in-command Elena Iparraguirre in the video filmed at a Lima military prison.

Retired General Edgardo Mercado, head of a Centre on Security and Geopolitical Issues, said Mr. Guzman's letter and another written three weeks ago had sent a message to followers that there was no reason nor will to continue with their Maoist "popular war."

"The first letter contained a tacit and explicit order that the sixth military plan could no longer continue," Mr. Mercado said, referring to Mr. Guzman's call to continue the war when he was presented to the press, after his capture, last year.

The general said the second letter sent a signal to the few political leaders still at large that the group could not re-compose its political leadership.

Mr. Guzman said the Fujimori's government had implemented "a systematic, coherent and developed (counter-insurgency) strategy," describing his capture as the state's "most important achievement in 13 years of war."

Guerrilla expert Carlos

Tapia said the letter's language reflected the military and political state of the war.

"The lack of popular support for the Shining Path has obliged the chiefs of the political leadership to subscribe in writing what is occurring in practice," Mr. Tapia said.

He said some 600 Shining Path guerrillas had been killed in the past year and another 2,400 had been captured, about two-thirds of the group's active combatants.

He and other analysts said they agreed with Mr. Fujimori's refusal to accept conditions and his insistence that Mr. Guzman call on his followers to lay down their arms.

Mr. Mercado said "the work of psychological pressure" applied by a presidential emissary should continue until Mr. Guzman calls for a ceasefire in a war that has killed more than 27,000 people and caused \$25 billion in damages.

Bot Enrique Obando, an analyst on security affairs at the Peruvian Centre for International Studies, said it still remained to be seen if Mr. Guzman holds effective control over Shining Path militants after a year in prison.

"He cannot be leading the fight from prison, although he does continue to be the great ideologue considered the 'fourth sword of Marxism and Leninism,'" Mr. Obando said.

Mr. Fujimori, who has

pledged to end Peru's two leftist insurgencies by the end of his term in 1995, said he would maintain an "open channel of communication" with Mr. Guzman.

Enrique Bernales, head of a think-tank which studies violence, warned against giving Mr. Guzman too much expo-

sure.

"There should be fewer letters and firmer decisions by the government," Mr. Bernales said, adding Mr. Fujimori might be using the missives for his political advantage to the run-up to an Oct. 31 referendum vote on a draft constitution.



### Italian travel agents tour Jordan

In its efforts to promote tourism to Jordan, World Travel and Tourism in cooperation with the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, Philadelphia Hotel, Amman, Holiday Inn Hotel/Aqaba, and the Royal Jordanian are hosting Mr. Bruno Coser, the chairman

of Coser Tours, which is considered one of the leading tour operators in Italy.

Mr. Coser is accompanied by 30 travel agents who will be visiting Jordan for the first time in order to direct their efforts to bring tourists to Jordan.

### TRADE OPPORTUNITIES WITH TAIWAN

The Taiwan Trade Delegation will be staying at the Intercontinental Hotel in Amman from Nov. 13, 1993, through Nov. 14, 1993. The Delegation, jointly sponsored by the commercial office of the Republic of China (Taiwan), Amman, will hold business meetings on Sat. Nov. 13, 1993, from 9:00 till 17:00 hours at the Ball Room of the Intercontinental Hotel.

### products :-

Baby Items, Luggage, All kinds of cases, clock, watch, Circuit Breakers, Panel Meters, Magnetic Starters, Contractors, Overload Relay, selector switch, Imitation Jewelry, Garments Accessories; Auto parts & Accessories; All kinds of tapes, slitter cutter machine; Fluorescent tube, Cosmetics; Housewares; Building Material; Curtain Hardware; stationery & office supply; shoes accessories; wire drawing dies; key tags, wallets; furniture; stainless steel wire, scouring pad, welded pipe and fitting, etc ...

For more information, please contact Miss Li at phone: 674520 or 674521, from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. and from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. to arrange an appointment.

## Defanging Russia's hydra — did Yeltsin go too far or not far enough?

By Candice Hughes  
The Associated Press

MOSCOW — With a quick stroke of the pen, President Boris Yeltsin swept away city and town councils across Russia. His goal? To defang the vestiges of an old, hostile system at its most basic level.

Undemocratic? Without a doubt.

Effective? Altogether another question.

"This doesn't solve anything," Councilman Mikhail V. Chernyshev said, clearing out his office under the watchful eyes of policemen armed with sub-machine guns.

"The problems that existed before still exist."

A colleague, Andrei A. Stepanov, shivered in the sharp autumn wind amid a clutter of cardboard boxes, potted plants and sullen staffers.

"I think this should offend not just us, but all the countries that supported Yeltsin," he said.

Among the president's advisors, the debate centres on whether Mr. Yeltsin went too far or not far enough against what one called Russia's "hydra-headed monster" — a hodgepodge of provincial bodies elected three years ago in the twilight of communism.



Boris Yeltsin

pass budgets, and disbanded the thousands of town and city councils throughout Russia, including Moscow's.

Some advisers said the president should have shown no mercy and completely disbanded the whole lot.

"Soviet power should be totally uprooted," Leonid Smirnyagin told the ITAR-TASS news agency Tuesday.

Others said Mr. Yeltsin had been too harsh and hasty, that he risked a bitter backlash and regional upheavals.

"There was no reason to break the regions over his knees," Deputy Prime Minister Sergei Shakhrai, Mr. Yeltsin's point man on regional issues, said in a newspaper interview.

Like the national parliament, provincial councils included heavy contingents of former party apparatchiks.

"The whole structure of the councils was custom-made for Communist Party rule," said Nikolai Medvedev, a Yeltsin

territories.

Town and village councils, he said, were the most "conservative and futile" of all. "They were created simply to make people obedient to party orders," he said.

As Mr. Yeltsin's monthslong battle with national legislators had worn on, Russia's regions had grown restive. Instead of allies, Mr. Yeltsin found himself facing adversaries.

As living standards sank and crime rose, local councils — like the National Parliament — had become a hilly pulpit for hardliners of various persuasions. Reformers found themselves either outnumbered or dissatisfied enough to move to the opposition.

Personal interests and ambitions came into play, as well as the desire for more independence.

Some regions threatened to secede from the Russian Federation. Some withheld taxes from the central government. In others, local officials blocked privatisation or used it for their own ends.

These provincial conflicts mirrored the larger battle between Mr. Yeltsin and his parliamentary opponents over the course — and heavy price — of free-market reform embittered by a tug-of-war for power between the legislative and executive branches of government.

Mr. Yeltsin has promised a new national law on local government and Moscow's mayor has said a new, streamlined city council may be elected later this year. It will be housed, he said, on the edge of red square in what — until now

### The British Airways Theatre at The Forte Grand Amman

Present  
Nyree Dawn Porter  
Alfred Marks  
Bill Fellows  
Melissa Palmer



A Comedy by KEN LUDWIG

Directed by IAN TALBOT

"FILLS THE THEATRE WITH THE SOUND OF LAUGHTER"

Sunday Express

Designed by Terry Parsons

Produced by Derek Nimmo

ROYAL JORDANIAN

BRITISH AIRWAYS

FORTE GRAND

AMMAN

28th, 29th and 30th. Oct. 1993 at 7:30 pm.

Price per person: JD 25/- all inclusive.

For reservation, please call 696511 Box Office Ext. 6543.



## Offshore banks plead in Bahrain for equality

MANAMA (R) — Banking supervisors from 19 offshore banking centres have said they were unfairly classified as high risk by the world's industrial nations.

The offshore group of banking supervisors met in Bahrain with representatives of the Basle committee on banking supervision to press the point of capital adequacy rules, put into place to try to prevent banking collapses.

The Basle capital accord, agreed in 1988, classifies as low risk members of the industrialised Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and Saudi Arabia.

Banks should have capital representing eight per cent of loans to non-OECD, non-Saudi countries — with the result that such loans are costlier to make.

But the Basle guidelines do not require any capital to back loans to OECD members and Saudi Arabia, economists say. "There is concern that under the capital accord the Basle committee has divided countries into two groups, OECD which had added to it Saudi Arabia, and other countries," said Colin Powell, chairman of the offshore group.

The offshore group comprised centres like Bahrain, Hong Kong and Jersey which main-

tain they are as creditworthy as OECD countries and Saudi Arabia.

The Basle committee, the international group of central bankers, plainly felt a distinction had to be drawn between countries which have comparatively strong economies and regulatory oversight and those that do not.

"The discrimination between centres has caused concern," said Mr. Powell, himself chief adviser to Jersey.

"There is some real concern that banks operating from centres not in the club are adversely affected in going to the market for funds," Mr. Powell told a news conference after the offshore group's annual meeting.

He said the group pressed its case with two representatives present from the Basle committee on banking supervision. "The Basle committee promised the matter would be further reviewed," Mr. Powell said. "We as the offshore group will continue to press the point. We are waiting to see how they respond."

Mr. Powell said the group also discussed among themselves and with the Basle representatives "how to ensure effective supervision of banks on international basis."

"We discussed how the offshore group members could

build up and strengthen the relationship with other supervisors to ensure effective supervision of international banks worldwide," he said.

Mr. Powell described Bahrain as a strong and successful international financial centre "and most particular, a centre that works to the international high standard and is a good example to follow."

According to the Bahrain Monetary Agency (BMA), there were 43 OBUS operating on the island at the end of June 1993 with a total assets of \$68 billion.

There were 75 units at the start of the oil boom in the mid-1970s when banks fled Lebanon after the 1975 civil war broke out there.

He said Lebanon had the ability to reactivate its position as a major financial centre once peace prevailed.

Mr. Powell said the offshore group, founded in 1980 and grouping 19 centres, would hold its next meeting in Vienna in 1994.

It consists of Aruba, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Hong Kong, Isle of Man, Jersey, Lebanon, Malta, Mauritius, Netherlands Antilles, Panama, Singapore and Vanuatu.

## OPEC's Ping hits out at proposed new taxes

JAKARTA (R) — OPEC President Jean Ping hit out at energy taxes with environmental overtones, calling them "fiscal weapons designed to improve the balance of payments of some oil consuming countries."

Mr. Ping, Gabon's mines and energy minister, indicated in an address to an international energy meeting in Jakarta that OPEC was ready to oppose any such taxes after hammering out a six-month output accord at its recent meeting.

He said under the "environmental tax scenario," additional tax revenues from levies on oil in OECD countries would be almost \$92 billion per annum by the year 2010 in real terms, and the cumulative additional tax revenue would be \$1.2 trillion.

"As a result, the cumulative loss of revenues to OPEC member countries, in 1992 dollars, would be \$173 billion by

the year 2010," he added. It is not surprising... to expect OPEC to be opposed to taxes which purport to have an environmental benefit but which, in reality, are nothing more than fiscal weapons designed to improve a country's balance of payments or its budget deficits.

Mr. Ping said OPEC members did not stand in the way of progress nor did it oppose efforts to improve the environment, adding: "We are after all, residents of the global village."

He said OPEC wanted to reach an acceptable compromise between the needs of all parties.

The issue of energy taxes took on greater importance earlier this month after European Community (EC) Environment Commissioner Yanis Paleokrassas tried to persuade four countries — Spain, Portugal, Greece, Ireland — to back a carbon tax by offering temporary exemptions.

Six other EC nations already back the tax and France has said it does not oppose the planned measure, while Britain may be given a chance to "opt out."

OPEC officials earlier had voiced opposition to the proposed EC carbon tax as well as to a recent increase in petrol tax in the United States.

Mr. Ping said worldwide demand for oil in the base case could be 69 million b/d in 2000 and 78 million in 2010, compared with 68 million and 76 million with an environmental tax.

Speaking later to reporters he described the recent OPEC agreement for a group output ceiling of 24.5 million b/d as realistic.

"We will see that OPEC members will abide with the agreement and adhere to their quota because, first of all, the countries which have over-produced have now an allocation which is close to their maximum capacity," he added.

## China forces scientists to 'leap into the sea'

WASHINGTON (AP) — China is forcing its once-comfortable, government-supported scientists to "leap into the sea" of market economics, a scientific journal reported.

"Science," the weekly of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, said China has cut the government budgets of the 117 institutes of the Chinese Academy of Sciences by 70 per cent.

"This move is intended to shrink staffs of bloated with party appointees," said Science reporter June Kinoshita in a review of science in China.

The government is also strengthening a system of grants for competing researchers by the Natural Science Foundation of China. The foundation will give out \$50 million this year and they are scheduled to rise to \$75 million by 1995.

The State Science and Technology Commission gives grants to help Chinese scientists to complete internationally on critical projects.

Zhou Yuan, a policy analyst at the commission was quoted as saying that priority is given to basic research with close ties to technology development.

"When grants are not enough, the institutes must earn money," by selling products and services," the article said.

Ms. Kinoshita said the Chinese call this plunge into market economics "leaping into the sea."

The Shanghai Institute of Biochemistry owns a scientific equipment manufacturer and a joint venture with a Hong Kong firm.

Chengdu produces and sells a popular antihypertensive drug and earns more than \$15 million a year.

The Peking electron position collider has a shabby look outside but is doing cutting-edge research inside on superconducting and spinning off commercial products such as magnets for medical magnetic resonance imaging machines and high-vacuum technology for integrated circuitry.

Ms. Kinoshita said that most institutions have not yet found market sources of income and equipment in all but elite institutions is outdated. Hundreds, even thousands of scientists share copies of international scientific journals.

The scientific institutions are combating a salary gap, which has industrial salaries 10 times that of academic salaries.

## Cambodian government to raise wages

PHNOM PENH (R) — The Cambodian government has announced plans to raise the wages of civil servants and soldiers by 20 per cent at the end of this month.

It also presented new tax laws aimed at helping the poorest in a nation just emerging from a quarter-century of bloodshed and destruction.

Finance Minister Sam Rainsy told a news conference the pay increase, which must be approved by the national assembly, would merely "allow people to recoup the loss of purchasing power that they have registered over the past year."

"We should (gradually) increase this four- or five-fold to allow people to live decently," he said, noting that the average monthly salary equalled just \$16.

He said the rise was made possible by increasing state revenues over the past four months, due in large part to improved collection of customs duties.

The minister was optimistic that the economic vacuum following the departure of some 22,000 U.N. civilian and military peacekeepers could be filled.

"The loss of revenue... will be more than compensated for by the inflow of foreign assistance and increase of private investment from abroad," Mr. Rainsy said reforms would aim to tax bigger com-

panies and richer individuals more heavily. Many small traders would be exempt from tax.

Bigger businesses would have to pay a turnover tax of two per cent and a profits tax ranging from 12-40 per cent, while imported goods would be liable to four per cent tax.

He announced new tariffs ranging from seven per cent for basic commodities to 15 per cent for intermediate goods, 35 per cent for finished goods and 50 per cent for luxury items.

Items for reexport, such as Vietnam-bound motorcycles and cigarettes, will be taxed at a lower rate.

The government also planned to introduce personal income tax from next year for anyone earning more than \$300 a month.

The minister said he hoped to encourage foreign trade by making import licences redundant, adding: "by doing this we are happy to cut red tape and bureaucracy."

Meanwhile, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has agreed to finance war-battered Cambodia's balance of payments needs for the next four years, the fund's managing director Michel Camdessus has said.

The approval followed the granting of \$9 million IMF loan to Cambodia earlier this month after France and Japan cleared the country's \$52 million arrears to the IMF.

"We will make all (funding)

that is necessary for those balance of payments needs of Cambodia during the next three or four years to be properly financed even if, as I expect, the balance of payments needs of Cambodia grow," Mr. Camdessus told a news conference.

Mr. Camdessus would not specify how much the IMF was prepared to fund Cambodia's balance of payments as it begins recovery from more than two decades of civil war and communist-style central planning.

Ms. Indjova said a lack of political consensus in Bulgaria on privatisation and the restoration of property to pre-communist owners had added to the usual problems faced by reforming eastern European states.

She was reluctant to predict how many big firms she might be able to privatise by the end of the year, saying only that she would concentrate on some of those already in the pipeline.

The agency has the final say in the sell-off of all enterprises worth more than 10 million leva (\$357,000) but does not own them and relies on ministries and state committees for documents and legal analysis.

They are not always cooperative.

"We have had problems, for example, with the committee for tourism," she said.

"The agency decided a few days ago to start privatisation procedures for the Sofia and Vitosha hotels but the committee objected that they were the best enterprises," Ms. Indjova said, adding that she would press ahead anyway.

Foreign investors are still afraid to come to Bulgaria because of uncertainty about the political situation, she added.

"Also we are not prepared to offer them companies which are of real interest to them. Those firms which are offered have many problems, investment risk, bad financial condition or huge debts."

## New Bulgarian privatisation chief sees fight ahead

SOFIA (R) — Bulgaria's new privatisation chief has pledged to step up the fight to transform state industry but said vested interests, legal and financial problems were formidable opponents.

Reneta Indjova has taken over as executive director of the privatisation agency, a month after her predecessor was sacked by the supervisory board she used to head.

Ms. Indjova, whose brief is to sell off Bulgaria's larger state firms, had led criticism of the agency, which has sold only two such enterprises since it was set up a year ago.

"It was not forceful enough with the ministries and state committees in carrying out its programme," she told Reuters. "Those in charge do not

want to let go."

Ms. Indjova said a lack of political consensus in Bulgaria on privatisation and the restoration of property to pre-communist owners had added to the usual problems faced by reforming eastern European states.

She was reluctant to predict how many big firms she might be able to privatise by the end of the year, saying only that she would concentrate on some of those already in the pipeline.

The agency has the final say in the sell-off of all enterprises worth more than 10 million leva (\$357,000) but does not own them and relies on ministries and state committees for documents and legal analysis.

Under the programme,

Bulgarians would get a privatisation certificate worth 25,000 leva (\$890) which they could exchange for shares in one of the 500 firms in the programme or one of 10 privatisation funds.

Ms. Indjova said mass privatisation was essential to overcome resistance to privatisation and get around a major problem, a lack of capital.

Foreign investors are still afraid to come to Bulgaria because of uncertainty about the political situation, she added.

"Also we are not prepared to offer them companies which are of real interest to them. Those firms which are offered have many problems, investment risk, bad financial condition or huge debts."

## Shares surge on anniversary of the 1987 crash

LONDON (R) — London shares hit new highs Friday as overnight gains abroad and excitement over a possible shake-up of the international telecommunications and media industry brought U.S. money back to the market with a vengeance.

"Today's yet again a story of U.S. investors and this time, they're buying," said a senior London dealer.

Other European markets also hit record highs on speculation of possible further German interest rate cuts.

The surge came on the sixth anniversary of the 1987 Wall Street stock market crash which triggered a global share sell-off.

Record highs in Asian markets Friday and a proposed merger of U.S. telephone firm Bell Atlantic Corp with Cable T.V. giant Tele-Communications Inc. triggered a rush of U.S. money into the London market after dealers said earlier in the week the flow looked like drying up.

By mid-afternoon, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100 share index stood at a new intra-day high of 3,123.0, up 36.7 points or 1.19 per cent on the day.

Frankfurt's 30-share DAX index finished at a new closing high after comments from Bundesbank President Hans Tietmeyer renewed speculation about German interest rate cuts.

Dutch and Swiss stocks rose to new intra-day highs in sympathy with the German gains.

Stock markets in Paris and Brussels, where currency weakness has been a recent cause of concern, also rose, with Belgian shares briefly touching highs.

Singapore shares closed at their fifth consecutive closing high as fund managers continued to rush into the market.

Hong Kong's Hang Seng blue chip index closed up 4.15 per cent at a record high on perceptions that Sino-British discussions over the British colony were advancing.

London stocks with links to Hong Kong surged from the start.

HSBC (Holdings) PLC, whose subsidiaries include the HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corp Ltd, rose 16p to 762. Standard Chartered Bank PLC, also with a high proportion of Asia-based activities, jumped 16p to a year-high of £10.30.

The most spectacular gainer was Cable Wireless, which at one point stood 4.7 per cent higher on both its Hong Kong exposure and on U.S.-driven speculation, buying linked to the Bell Atlantic-Tele-Communications deal.

British and U.S. analysts were immersed Friday in calculating the potential for a revaluation of telecommunications and other media stocks following the proposed \$30.5 billion mega merger.

London dealers said the lack of concrete rerating to emerge so far had not stemmed a steady flow of U.S. money into the telecommunications sector.

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY OCTOBER 16, 1993

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

### GENERAL TENDENCIES:

Another excellent day to enjoy while putting private concerns aside and gathering information you need, reading journals, newspapers, books and private reports from trusted sources.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) You find expenses more than you think you can contend with but carefully plan and organise your assets and you can handle well, tonight enjoy quiet pleasures.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) You feel your personal aims are further from you than ever and can be belligerent in going after them, but tonight you get what you desire easily.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) You have some limiting condition that seems impossible to solve but by evening an important member of your own household can be helpful in doing so.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) A determined individual can block you in obtaining something of importance to you so postpone action until evening when breaks are in your favour.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) You need to be very careful to protect your good name against daytime downgrading while in the evening you again are able to put yourself in a good light.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22) Your interest in some new subject is apt to stir up a hornets nest but maintain private

investigative attitude, then tonight you can start action in motion.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) You can't seem to work out some practical problems as you wish so drop them for the moment and do personal chores while tonight business is on-the-upswing for you.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) A person equally as stubborn as yourself will buck your plans during the daytime so ease around this situation but tonight everyone is more open-minded.

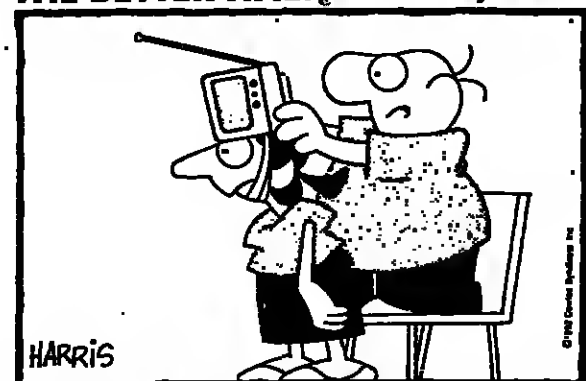
SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) Consider the activities facing you and do them in a well thought out manner and don't force them but tonight you can schedule tasks very well.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) Not a day to force others or yourself at pleasures and recreations or some difficult results ensue but tonight is fine for going to new places.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) Think about the various problems at your home and be very wary in trying to do something about them but tonight you see, can put solution in motion.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) This is the day for you to use real care on the highway and to sidestep any arguments that arise although evening is splendid for calls and visits.

## THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



"I can kiss you longer if I know I'm not missing anything good on TV!"

## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HIWGE

SCUFO

STPEEL

FLAINE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

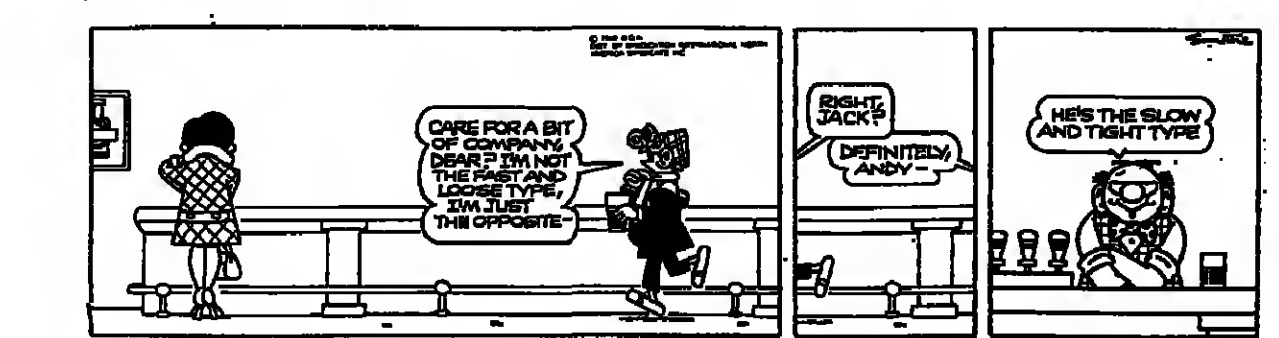
Saturday's Jumbles. UNIFY GUISE SECEDE FRACAS

Answer: Those who take it are out for the count — CENSUS

## Peanuts



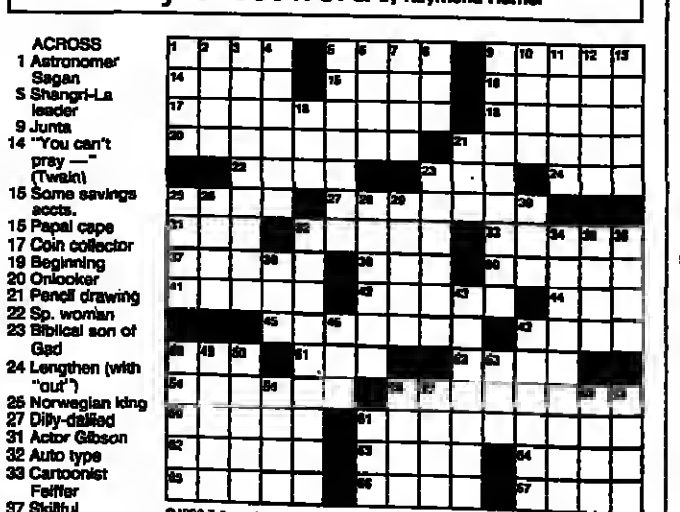
## Andy Capp



## Mutt'n'Jeff




## THE Daily Crossword by Raymond Hamel



Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1. DREAD 2. DREAD 3. DREAD 4. DREAD 5. DREAD 6. DREAD 7. DREAD 8. DREAD 9. DREAD 10. DREAD 11. DREAD 12. DREAD 13. DREAD 14. DREAD 15. DREAD 16. DREAD 17. DREAD 18. DREAD 19. DREAD 20. DREAD 21. DREAD 22. DREAD 23. DREAD 24. DREAD 25. DREAD 26. DREAD 27. DREAD 28. DREAD 29. DREAD 30. DREAD 31. DREAD 32. DREAD 33. DREAD 34. DREAD 35. DREAD 36. DREAD 37. DREAD 38. DREAD 39. DREAD 40. DREAD 41. DREAD 42. DREAD 43. DREAD 44. DREAD 45. DREAD 46. DREAD 47. DREAD 48. DREAD 49. DREAD 50. DREAD 51. DREAD 52. DREAD 53. DREAD 54. DREAD 55. DREAD 56. DREAD 57. DREAD 58. DREAD 59. DREAD 60. DREAD 61. DREAD 62. DREAD 63. DREAD 64. DREAD 65. DREAD 66. DREAD 67. DREAD





*Lunch  
& Dinner*

Jebel Amman, 3rd circle  
telephone 61 50 61



## S. Africa's De Klerk, Mandela awarded Nobel Peace Prize

OSLO (AFP) — South African President Frederik De Klerk and African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela were jointly awarded the 1993 Nobel Peace Prize for their role in peacefully eradicating apartheid, the Norwegian Nobel Committee announced.

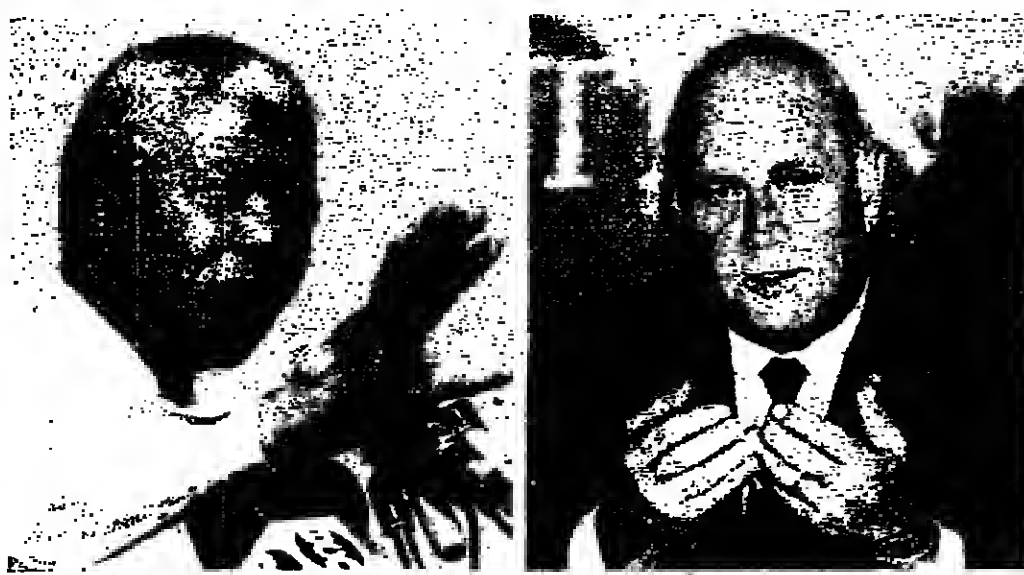
Committee Chairman Francis Sejersted said Mr. Mandela, 75, and Mr. De Klerk, 57, have shown personal integrity and great political courage in laying the foundations for a new democratic South Africa. "Mandela's and De Klerk's constructive policy of peace and reconciliation also points the way to the peaceful resolution of similar deep-rooted conflicts elsewhere in the world," he added.

Mr. De Klerk freed Mr. Mandela in February 1990 after the black anti-apartheid leader spent 28 years in jail. Mr. Mandela, who succeeded Oliver Tambo as ANC head on July 5, 1991, is the third black South African and second ANC leader to win the award after ANC President Chief Albert Lutuli in 1961 and Archbishop Desmond Tutu in 1984.

Mr. Mandela is widely expected to win South Africa's first non-racial election next on April 27 and succeed Mr. De Klerk as president.

Mr. De Klerk, who replaced Pieter Both as president in 1989, lifted the ban on the ANC on Feb. 2, 1990, paving the way for negotiations to eradicate the apartheid policy of racial segregation.

Mr. De Klerk and Mr. Man-



Recent file photos of African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela (left) and South African

President F.W. De Klerk who were jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize (AFP photo)

kilometres (750 miles) apart when the announcement was made.

Mr. De Klerk was holidaying at the Dehoop, a south coast nature reserve 300 kilometres (188 miles) from Cape Town.

It was not known exactly where Mr. Mandela was but he was believed to be at his home in the posh northern Johannesburg suburb of Houghton, recuperating from a gruelling three-week trip to the United States and Europe from which he returned Friday morning.

Mr. De Klerk, saying he was "deeply honoured" at being awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, declared Friday that the credit must go to all South Africans committed to peace.

"I trust that the awarding of

this prize to two South Africans will motivate all South Africans to rededicate themselves to the peaceful resolution of our problems and that it will inspire us all to work for a new and better society," he said.

The president said in a statement issued by his office that the award "gives further international recognition to the process which South African leaders — and the South African people — began more than three years ago."

"However," he warned, "we dare not be complacent. There are still far too many leaders who have not committed themselves fully to the negotiation process. There are still too many people and parties who continue to use the rhetoric of

racial hatred, armed struggle and war.

"There are still far too many South Africans who continue to suffer the effects of mindless and brutal violence," he said.

More than 12,000 people have died in political violence since the democratisation process began three years ago, according to figures provided by the Human Rights Commission, a left-wing watchdog group.

Criminal violence has claimed more than 20,000 lives in 1992 alone, according to the Law and Order Ministry.

The African National Congress (ANC) Friday welcomed the award to Mr. Mandela.

"The ANC welcomes the award for Mr. Mandela," spokesman Carl Niehaus said.

## Bosnia enclave shelled, forest on fire

SARAJEVO (Agencies) — Bosnian Serbs and Croats shelled the Muslim enclave of Maglaj killing three people and wounding eight and starting a forest fire, Muslim-controlled Sarajevo Radio reported Friday.

Muslims in the embattled enclave and nearby Tesanj, which shelter 143,000 starving people in north central Bosnia, repeated an appeal for food and medicine after Serb red tape forced two U.N. aid convoys to turn back Thursday.

The towns have been inaccessible to road aid convoys since June 1 and many people were reported to be starving. The radio said that 500 people expelled by Bosnian Croats from Prozor, Livno and the Kupres area had reached the central Muslim town of Bugojno, bringing the number of refugees to have arrived in the town in the past month to 3,000.

Sarajevo, which sustained heavy shelling Thursday, appeared quiet Friday morning.

Two Spanish U.N. peacekeepers have been slightly wounded in heavy shelling by Bosnian Croat forces of the Muslim section of the southern Bosnian city of Mostar, a U.N. spokesman said Friday.

A total of 54 shells exploded Thursday in eastern Mostar, U.N. spokesman Bill Aikman said.

The two Spaniards have since been evacuated, the U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR) spokesman added. Other than Mostar and Sarajevo, Aikman said Bosnia had been "reasonably calm" during the past 24 hours.

On Thursday, tanks fired shots in the Dobrinja area close to Sarajevo Airport and there were exchanges of small arms fire in several parts of the city.

General Jean Cot, commander of UNPROFOR in the former Yugoslavia, has protested about a recent "disgraceful" attack on Belgian peacekeepers by Serb guards, a statement released here Friday said.

Gen. Cot lodged a formal complaint with Yugoslav Army Chief of Staff General Momočilo Perić, following an incident Oct. 9 which left three Belgian soldiers wounded, the UNPROFOR spokesman said.

The assault occurred at a U.N. checkpoint at Batina Bridge in northeast Croatia which links Serbia to the self-proclaimed Serb Republic of Krajina in Croatia.

A party of 16 armed Serbian guards forced their way across the bridge and assaulted the UNPROFOR officers on duty there when they attempted to disarm them.

The Serbian guards were reported to be members of the "Brigade of Tigers," a paramilitary group which protects Serbian leaders in Krajina.

A planned exchange of thousands of prisoners of war between Muslim and Croatian forces was put off at least until next week and a Croatian military official rejected a suggestion from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on the exchange.

## Menem undergoes emergency surgery

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentine President Carlos Menem, architect of his country's economic turnaround, was recovering in a hospital Friday after emergency surgery on a blocked artery feeding his brain.

Doctors said Mr. Menem, 63 and a keen sportsman, had arteriosclerosis — an age-related hardening of blood vessels — and diabetes.

Mr. Menem was rushed Thursday to a heart clinic after he fell ill, cancelling a trip to Chile.

But Mr. Menem did not hand over power to his younger brother, Eduardo, the president of the Argentine Senate, who under constitutional rules would be the next in command.

Mr. Menem's former vice president, Eduardo Duhalde, who quit two years ago to become governor of the rich and powerful province of Buenos Aires, quickly quashed speculation that Mr. Menem's health scare could have political repercussions.

"It's an absolutely minor event which will be overcome in a few days' time," Mr. Duhalde told reporters.

## Koreas make no headway in talks on envoy swap

SEOUL (R) — South and North Korea met at their border for the second time in 10 days Friday but failed to settle a bitter row over inspection of suspected nuclear arms plants in the North.

A Southern spokesman said the two sides broke up after two and half hours of fruitless talks on a proposed exchange of special envoys.

"The two sides only agreed to meet again on Oct. 25, there is no sign the exchange visit of special envoys will take place in the near future," the spokesman said.

The outcome dashed budding hopes the Koreans were on the road to conciliation, early reports from the border having indicated the chief delegates of the two sides would meet privately after the official session.

But the Southern spokesman said a miscommunication from the talks venue of Panmunjom, straddling the heavily-fortified demilitarised zone (DMZ), had caused the false optimism.

Seoul's chief delegate Song Young-Dae told Northern delegates he hoped the envoy exchange could take place this month.

But Northern officials again demanded Seoul first declare a halt to its annual "Team Spirit" military exercises with the United States, war games that the North says are a dress rehearsal for invasion.

Mr. Song said Friday Seoul was ready to study "flexibly" the Northern call for an end to "Team Spirit," but only if the North first cleared up suspicions over its nuclear ambitions.

## Russian heartland rocks as Soviets are stamped out

MOSCOW (AFP) — The upheaval that rocked Moscow earlier this month has slowly moved to the Russian heartland as Bolshevik-era Soviets battle President Boris Yeltsin's hand-picked regional administrators for power.

There have so far been no reports of regional deputies barricading themselves in local parliament buildings as happened in Moscow, but the dismantling of councils in Russia's 89 republics, districts, territories and regions is nevertheless facing resistance.

About 15 regional councils have defied the dissolution order, according to reports from news agencies and newspapers, forcing local governors to unilaterally seize power and claim control over local finances.

Several Russian republics, who were "advised" by Mr. Yeltsin to follow suit and hold early elections to their parliament, have also been dragging their feet, presidential adviser Nikolai Medvedev said.

The defiance from certain pockets in the country raised questions as to whether Mr. Yeltsin would be forced to take firmer measures to force regions to comply.

The 15 diehard regional councils were among 23 Soviets that opposed Mr. Yeltsin's Sept. 21 decree dissolving parliament and sided with the legislature in its armed revolt.

"This could lead to 23 vedoes," commented the Russian newspaper Moscow News in a reference to the province that fiercely opposed Republican rule in France during its revolution.

"We could have 23 regional conflicts... or wars," it added. Mr. Yeltsin a week ago announced that the Soviet would be replaced by new leg-

islative bodies and suggested that local deputies be elected on Dec. 12 along with members of the new Federal Assembly.

He said all powers of the Soviets would be transferred pending the elections to Kremlin-appointed governors who are representatives of executive authority in the regions.

The administrator of the Chelyabinsk region in the Russian Urals, Vadim Solovoy, Friday announced he was unilaterally dissolving the local legislature which had refused to comply to Mr. Yeltsin's decree.

He said that criminal proceedings would be launched against the leaders of the Soviet for their role in supporting the armed parliament rebellion in Moscow and charged that the local parliament had refused to revise its condemnation of Mr. Yeltsin's decree dissolving the parliament.

Other anti-Yeltsin Soviets in the central Russian city of Volgograd and the Siberian centre of Irkutsk have retracted their resolutions condemning Mr. Yeltsin's decree.

Mr. Yeltsin's adviser on relations with the Russian hinterland, Nikolai Medvedev, complained this week that republics, which enjoy a greater autonomy from Moscow, were "delaying self-reformation," Interfax reported.

The coal-rich Komi Republic, Mordovia in central Russia and Kabardino-Balkaria in the Russian Caucasus are attempting to postpone elections until next year, the adviser said.

The parliament of Buryatia Friday decided to extend its mandate until March 1994, Interfax reported while the Jewish Autonomous Region of Birobidjan, in eastern Siberia, decided to ignore the order altogether. ITAR-TASS said.

## Clinton considers ways to pressure Haiti

WASHINGTON (R) — President Bill Clinton, angered by the refusal of Haiti's military leaders to give up power, discussed with his top foreign policy advisers how to force them out of power in Haiti.

Mr. Clinton Thursday also strongly condemned the killing of Haitian Justice Minister Guy Malary, 50, saying it was a "desperate attempt to thwart the will of the Haitian people for democracy." White House Communications Director Mark Gearan said.

A senior White House official said measures being considered against Haiti were re-imposition of U.S. sanctions, such as freezing Haitian assets in the United States and restricting Haitian travel to the United States.

Mr. Clinton is expected to announce over the next few days what form the sanctions enforcement will take. He did not rule out use of U.S. warships.

He told a news conference: "Blockade is a term of art in international law which is associated with a declaration of war, so I have to be careful in using that word."

Defence officials said the United States is considering moving warships into waters off Haiti to enforce the trade sanctions, but no final decision had been made.

A senior House of Representatives Democrat, representative Charles Rangel of New York, said the assassination justified a U.N. military intervention in Haiti. "I think we've reached the end of diplomatic initiatives," he told reporters.

Another Democratic congressman, Joseph Kennedy, called for a U.S. military embargo or blockade against Haiti and a ban on commercial flights to Haiti.

The Washington Post, in its Friday edition, quoted a senior official as saying naval enforcement was "the least" of the military options under consideration.



An unidentified family member stands over the body of Haitian Justice Minister Guy Malary Thursday after the minister and his bodyguards were gunned down in Port-Au-Prince (AFP photo)

Asked if the president had ruled out using U.S. ground forces, the official, according to the Post, said: "We will not rule out anything."

Mr. Malary's death further angered a White House already frustrated by the refusal of Haiti's military leaders to turn over power to democratically elected President Jean-Bertrand Aristide by the end of the month.

Mr. Aristide, exiled in a September 1991 coup, said in a statement: "I strenuously deplore the assassination and urgently call for an end to the senseless acts of violence against the Haitian people."

U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Ghali warned political assassins in Haiti the United Nations would redouble its efforts to restore democracy in the Caribbean nation.

The U.N. chief expressed condolences to the family of Mr. Malary, his two bodyguards and a fourth unidentified person, shot down by gunmen in Port-Au-Prince.

"I also express my deep sympathy with (exiled) President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, with Prime Minister Robert Malval and with the people of Haiti on their loss," he said.

## U.N. German medic killed in Cambodia

PHNOM PENH (R) — Weeping German U.N. medical staff in Cambodia reacted with shock and anger Friday to the murder of one of their colleagues.

"I told the parents and wives I would bring all my staff home," said senior commander, officer Lieutenant-Colonel Wolfgang Siebert, breaking into tears.

"We're more than 10,000 kilometres (6,000 miles) from our home country. We've spent a lot of time giving help to the Cambodian people and this is the thanks," he said.

Sergeant Alexander Arndt of Hildesheim in Hanover was shot dead by unknown assailants Thursday night while driving with a fellow sergeant in search of a petrol station.

Sgt. Arndt, an intensive care nurse, became the first German peacekeeper to die since

the 150-strong medical contingent was deployed to Cambodia.

"UNTAC came here on a humanitarian mission to help the Cambodian people — what has happened is unfathomable," a stunned Colonel Siebert said, referring to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia.

Colonel Siebert said he would try to motivate and counsel his staff not to harbour ill feelings towards Cambodians as a result of Sgt. Arndt's murder.

The German medical contingent, which has treated more than 100,000 Cambodian outpatients, is scheduled to leave for home on Oct. 31st.

After dinner at the La Pallote Restaurant, a popular spot for off-duty U.N. personnel, the two men driving a U.N.-marked four wheel drive pick-

up truck looked for a petrol station before heading back to base.

Close to the UNTAC Headquarters in central Phnom Penh their vehicle was overtaken by two men on a motorcycle, who produced a heavy calibre pistol and fired three or four shots into the car, said Colonel Siebert.

"The first shot was deadly," he said, adding the bullet entered under Sgt. Arndt's left arm, passed through his heart and lodged in his right side.

A second shot wounded the other sergeant in the knee and a third shot lodged in the left fender of the vehicle.

Despite his wound, the German managed to drive to the field hospital five kilometres away where, despite 40 minutes of resuscitation attempts, Sgt. Arndt died.

## Torture is getting worse in China: official paper

PEKING (AFP) — Torture in China has become more frequent and ruthless in some places despite a nearly two-year attempt to stop it, according to an official newspaper.

In March, prosecutors said 1,687 cases of police and justice officials extracting confessions by torture had been investigated since 1988, when Peking signed the U.N. Convention Against Torture.

China's top prosecutor Zhang Sijiang also vowed at the time to crack down on torture and punish any offenders, in line with a decision announced in January of last year.

But in one of the most detailed and critical exposes of torture in China, the Henan Legal News said that in Henan province alone, 41 criminals and innocent suspects were killed by torture from 1990 to 1992.

Seventeen, or more than 40 per cent of the victims, died last year, during which 62 cases of torture were uncovered, 24 per cent more than 1991.

"Recalling the last year, there is no doubt that the problem of torture still exists. The trend of torture has not declined," the paper said. "On the contrary, more and more bloody incidents have occurred."

With the figures representing just one province, the report was an indication of a national trend of persistent torture, as alleged by Western governments and human rights

groups, such as Amnesty International.

"Methods of torture have become more cruel," the paper said in its Oct. 7 edition, adding that police used an "arrest, interrogate, beat" method.

It cited cases in which victims were bound and hung up, had boiling water poured on them, were hit with bottles, burnt with cigarettes, or whipped with plastic and leather belts.

It also reported some cases of "hooliganism" and victims being humiliated, including placing electric prods on their genitals.

The paper said 168 Henan judicial and police officials involved in torture were tracked down, but the outcome of the cases was not given.

"We represent law enforcement in our country, so why do law enforcers knowingly violate the law (torture people)? Is it feeling privileged or a sign of incompetence?" A senior law official was quoted as saying.

Added a veteran prosecutor: "At a time when some Western legislators have focused on and made an issue of Chinese 'human rights', why don't we cooperate and unite to put our own house in order?"

The paper said a few leaders excused torture by saying that violations of discipline were unavoidable and that a crack-down would dampen the en-

thusiasm of law enforcement agencies.

It added that prosecutors, justice and court officials in some areas obstructed investigations into torture and when cases were brought to court, often let offenders off without any punishment.

In one case, local officials tried to cremate a torture victim's body before the prosecutor's office found out about it.

"Officers that rely on torture to break a case are not criticised, but are cited for meritorious service and rewarded," the paper said.

A rise in crime had overtaxed the resources to Chinese police, forcing them to let contracted security personnel handle cases virtually alone, it said, but the main problem was the poor quality of law enforcement officers.

Since announcing its decision to crack down on torture last January, the Chinese authorities have given prominent coverage to a number of torture cases and jailed law enforcement officials involved.

But the punishment is usually light and often meted out only after repeated protests by citizens, many of whom are still afraid to report cases of torture for fear of further persecution.

Meanwhile, foreign experts at a conference on East Asia's future said Friday, China will march on to economic dominance in the 21st century, and

## China bans Hong Kong film companies

PEKING (AFP) — Peking, in its latest bid to strengthen ideological control, has warned foreign film-makers working in China to submit to censorship by slapping a ban on two Hong Kong production firms. The authorities banned domestic studios from cooperating with Longwick Production Ltd. and Success (HK) Film Production Ltd., and barred the two companies from importing films to the mainland, the China Daily said Friday. The English-language daily said some overseas producers had violated Chinese regulations that require official approval of scenes in Sino-foreign films both before shooting and before release. Some companies made two versions or smuggled films abroad, it quoted China Film Co-Production Corp. President Zheng Quanguang as saying, adding that some productions had been submitted to international film festivals.

China withdrew its official entry from the Locarno Film Festival in Switzerland in August after organisers accepted Peking Bastards, a film by Chinese Director Zhang Yuan documenting a thriving youth counter-culture here, as a Hong Kong entrant. Officials said the film's Hong Kong production company had violated regulations by failing to get permission or pay fees to shoot here. Peking reacted similarly to the inclusion of Zhang's film and Tian Zhuangzhuang's Blue Kite in the recent Tokyo Film Festival. A film official refused to confirm whether the banned Hong Kong production companies were responsible for these films. Zheng was quoted as calling the breach of contract conditions "intolerable" saying such actions had damaged China's reputation and caused economic loss to Chinese studios. Most "overseas editions" included unapproved pornography or violence, he said.

The statement was released in New York as Dr. Ghali was in Cairo at the beginning of a trip through Africa.

The U.N. Security Council Wednesday reimposed an oil and arms embargo on Haiti because the Haitian army and police were violating the July agreement under which Mr. Aristide is supposed to return to Port-Au-Prince.

The action came after Haitians refused to allow 200 U.S. military trainers to land on the island.

In another show of defiance against international pressure, members of a pro-military group marched into parliament, briefly held some legislators hostage and expressed their support for army chief General Raoul Cedras, local radio reported.

Book: Bob Hope had extramarital sex life

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Bob Hope traded girlfriends with Bing Crosby and kept beautiful women in apartments near his home so he could visit them on his "midnight strolls," Gaborio Marx's son claims in an authorised biography of the comedian. A Hope spokesman described The Secret Life Of Bob Hope by Arthur Marx as "just a lot of old stuff, nothing new." Marx, whose book is being published this month, said the 90-year-old entertainer had an active extramarital sex life. "It's believed Bob Hope has made love to more beautiful women than Errol Flynn, my uncle Chico and Bing Crosby combined," Marx wrote. Stories of Hope's sexual activities have circulated in Hollywood for decades, some privately told by the comedian himself. An occasional magazine article touched on them, but Hope always brushed aside the reports publicly. Marx's book is the first to suggest such activities. Among its allegations as excerpted in this week's supermarket tabloid, Star:

"Hope and Crosby used to trade girlfriends — the bimbo, one-night-stand types so common on studio lots. If Crosby found a girl he thought was particularly good in bed, he'd promptly introduce her to Hope, and vice versa."

Hope once told an agent about an appearance: "The Money OK. But be sure to get me the best hotel suite, the best masseur and the best hooker in town."

Hope kept beautiful women in apartments near his suburban Toluca Lake home and visited them during his midnight strolls.

Hope often chose beauties for his overseas tours from those he expected would bed with him.

Dolores Hope, the comedian's wife for 59 years, was aware of her husband's transgressions but would never divorce him because of her Roman Catholic religion. "I think Bob has done a lot of good things in the world," Marx said in a telephone interview Wednesday. "I'm not throwing rocks; I'm just telling the story of his life. If a few rocks come at him, that's the way he lived." Asked for a reply, Hope publicist Ward Grant said: "We're not dignifying the book with any comment. I always deplore those who make a living off the degradation of others. I hope Marx makes a lot of money off the book so he can buy his own damned life." Marx, 72, has written a book about his father, Life With Groucho (He threatened to sue me), as well as unauthorized biographies of Red Skelton, Dean Martin and Jerry Lewis, Mickey Rooney and Samuel Goldwyn.



## Becker, Edberg and Chang out of Tokyo event

TOKYO (R) — Boris Becker followed Stefan Edberg and Michael Chang out of the 1 million Tokyo Indoor Tennis Tournament Friday, losing to defending champion Ivan Lendl.

Lendl, who has slipped to 18th in the world from being number one during the 1980s, reached the semifinals with an emphatic 6-3 1-6 7-6 win over the second-seeded Becker.

The defeat meant none of the top three seeds made it into the last four. Edberg, the number one, was beaten 6-4 6-4 by American Todd Martin, while third seed Chang lost 4-6 6-3 7-6 to unseeded Greg Rusedski of Canada.

The 33-year-old Lendl, who has won the Tokyo title four times, had been through a dismal season until he came to Tokyo, losing in the first round of nine tournaments and winning only one ever.

But the ninth-seeded Lendl was back on form Friday, executing crisp baseline shots and consistently passing a frustrated Becker at the net.

Becker, the world number three, saw his first serve desert him in the tiebreak.

Lendl just beat the German in the fourth round of the 1992 U.S. Open and Friday's win put their career head-to-head score at 11-10 in the Czech-born American's favor.

Edberg, like Lendl, has suffered a poor season and his lackluster performance Friday gave the 10th-seeded Martin an unexpectedly easy victory.

Edberg, who has won only one title this year and has slipped to sixth in the world rankings, looked uneasy from the outset.

The usually impenetrable Swede, who won here in 1987 and 1991, lost his first service game and continued to serve badly throughout the match.

Martin took advantage of his off-court play and lack of concentration and, with his aggressive game, pushed Edberg into making countless unforced errors.

Edberg paid tribute to his opponent, who won by taking risks.

"Todd played pretty well today," said the Swede. "He had a few chances and took more chances than I did."

"I had a few chances to break him but every time when I had a chance, I missed the ball by an inch or something... It was a pretty close match but he took the opportunities and that really did the difference," Edberg said.

But the Swede hopes to move up to the top five by the end of the year and do better in 1994.

"Next year is another year. Hopefully, I'll have a little bit more consistent year and I'd like to play as well as I can at the French Open," added Edberg, who has won only one title in Madrid in April this season.

## England may miss World Cup finals

LONDON (Agencies) — Its team was embarrassed on the field and its fans disgraced on the streets, England soccer had a bad hangover Thursday.

For the first time since 1978, England will likely miss the World Cup finals. The nation's only consolation is that it probably won't suffer the embarrassment of having its soccer hooligans running rampant in the United States.

The 2-0 loss Wednesday night to the Netherlands virtually eliminated England's finals hopes, and 600 arrests of English fans in Rotterdam dashed any promise that fan violence is on the wane.

"I think they're a disgrace," Prime Minister John Major said. "I think they're an embarrassment to this country and we must look to see what action we can take to stop it occurring again."

British papers screamed one-word headlines of "shame" and "disgrace" to describe the mayhem. Similar words were also used to denounce the officiating at the game.

Manager Graham Taylor was furious that Dutch striker Ronald Koeman was not thrown out of the match after a foul on David Platt during a breakaway at the edge of the penalty area in the second half. Minutes later, Koeman nailed a free kick to give the Netherlands the lead.

FIFA rules say the man who scored Holland's first goal should not have been on the field," Taylor said. "He was the last line of defense and should have gone off. The referee didn't play himself as honestly or bravely as he should have done."

The press, which has been calling for Taylor's head to roll since embarrassing losses to Norway and the United States early this summer, was largely on the manager's side for a change.

"Cheats Taylor fury at re-

feree," headlined the Daily Mirror, and the Sun added: "You can only feel sorry for him this morning."

"End of the world: Dutch crush said Taylor's finals dream," said the Daily Star. "They carved out Graham Taylor's epitaph in blood here last night. It read simply — is there any justice left in the world?"

Other papers were not so sympathetic, noting that the Dutch team was robbed of a goal when Frank Rijkaard was ruled offside before putting the ball in the net in the first half. Television replays appeared to show Rijkaard's position was legal before the pass was sent his way.

"Managers mistakes come home to roost," said the Times, which focused on Taylor's five controversial lineup changes from England's 3-0 victory in Poland last month. The Evening Standard implored that the Football Association should "find the next England manager oow."

Taylor insisted he would see out his contract, which expires next June.

"I have never not honored a contract, and we have one World Cup qualifying game to go," Taylor said. "From my point of view there has got to be some dignity about these things."

An FA spokesman said Taylor's future would not be discussed until after the final game at San Marino, which England must win by seven goals — while hoping Poland beats the Netherlands — to qualify for the finals.

The United Kingdom, which boasts itself at the birthplace of the game, oow faces the embarrassing prospect of not being represented in the finals for the first time since 1938.

Scotland is out for the first time since 1970 and Northern Ireland is also eliminated.

Wales, whose only previous appearance came in 1958,

needs to beat Romania in its final game to stage off the field and its fans disgraced on the streets, England soccer had a bad hangover Thursday.

For the first time since 1978, England will likely miss the World Cup finals. The nation's only consolation is that it probably won't suffer the embarrassment of having its soccer hooligans running rampant in the United States.

The 2-0 loss Wednesday night to the Netherlands virtually eliminated England's finals hopes, and 600 arrests of English fans in Rotterdam dashed any promise that fan violence is on the wane.

"I think they're a disgrace," Prime Minister John Major said. "I think they're an embarrassment to this country and we must look to see what action we can take to stop it occurring again."

British papers screamed one-word headlines of "shame" and "disgrace" to describe the mayhem. Similar words were also used to denounce the officiating at the game.

Manager Graham Taylor was furious that Dutch striker Ronald Koeman was not thrown out of the match after a foul on David Platt during a breakaway at the edge of the penalty area in the second half. Minutes later, Koeman nailed a free kick to give the Netherlands the lead.

FIFA rules say the man who scored Holland's first goal should not have been on the field," Taylor said. "He was the last line of defense and should have gone off. The referee didn't play himself as honestly or bravely as he should have done."

The press, which has been calling for Taylor's head to roll since embarrassing losses to Norway and the United States early this summer, was largely on the manager's side for a change.

"Cheats Taylor fury at re-

feree," headlined the Daily Mirror, and the Sun added: "You can only feel sorry for him this morning."

"End of the world: Dutch crush said Taylor's finals dream," said the Daily Star. "They carved out Graham Taylor's epitaph in blood here last night. It read simply — is there any justice left in the world?"

Other papers were not so sympathetic, noting that the Dutch team was robbed of a goal when Frank Rijkaard was ruled offside before putting the ball in the net in the first half. Television replays appeared to show Rijkaard's position was legal before the pass was sent his way.

"Managers mistakes come home to roost," said the Times, which focused on Taylor's five controversial lineup changes from England's 3-0 victory in Poland last month. The Evening Standard implored that the Football Association should "find the next England manager oow."

Taylor insisted he would see out his contract, which expires next June.

"I have never not honored a contract, and we have one World Cup qualifying game to go," Taylor said. "From my point of view there has got to be some dignity about these things."

An FA spokesman said Taylor's future would not be discussed until after the final game at San Marino, which England must win by seven goals — while hoping Poland beats the Netherlands — to qualify for the finals.

The United Kingdom, which boasts itself at the birthplace of the game, oow faces the embarrassing prospect of not being represented in the finals for the first time since 1938.

Scotland is out for the first time since 1970 and Northern Ireland is also eliminated.

Wales, whose only previous appearance came in 1958,



John De Wolf of Netherlands (right) and England's Alan

Shearer duel for the ball during the World Cup qualifier in

Rotterdam Wednesday (AFP photo)

Roger Kelly, in charge of security at the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, California, where the World Cup final will be played next July, said he wasn't worried by what he saw in Rotterdam.

"What we saw last night would not create a major problem for us in Los Angeles," Kelly said.

A U.S. delegation will be observing security arrangements in Qatar, where six nations — including Iraq, Iran and North Korea — began play Friday for two berths from the Asian Group.

"The Americans are what you might describe as a little nervous about the possibility of such teams qualifying," said Asian Football Confederation (AFC) General Secretary Peter Velappan.

France staggered by loss

A disbelieving French press Thursday compared France's stunning World Cup qualifier loss against Israel to Goliath's defeat by David, and worried that a seemingly sure berth in

the 1994 finals might now slip away.

"I feel like the sky fell on my head," said French Captain Jean-Pierre Papin.

The confident French headed into Wednesday night's match unbeaten in seven straight World Cup qualifiers and holding first place in the six-team Group 6. A win over Israel would have guaranteed a trip to the United States next year.

Israel was last in the group, without a victory, and had lost 4-0 to France in Tel Aviv.

An upset seemed impossible, and with seven minutes left at rain-soaked Parc Des Princes the French held a 2-1 lead.

"We had the victory in our hands," said French coach Gerard Houllier, recalling the incredible turnaround that produced two swift Israeli goals and one of France's most stinging defeats.

"It was an enormous disappointment," Houllier said. "It was an accident, a huge mistake... There was collec-

tive breakdown, especially in clearing the ball."

The French can still redeem themselves and join the 24-team finals in the United States, but the challenge is one they hoped to avoid. They play Bulgaria at home on Nov. 17, needing at least a tie to make the finals. Bulgaria, which beat France 2-0 in Sofia last year at the start of the qualifications, will get the berth if it wins.

"Now we'll see if we're men," Papin said. "I'm sure the Bulgarians will be super-motivated. But that doesn't scare me. We have a score to settle with them."

Papin and fellow striker Eric Cantona expressed disappointment with the crowd at Parc Des Princes. Many seats were empty, and the fans on hand were relatively unenthusiastic, even whistling derisively when Papin missed a good scoring chance in the second half.

A loss to Bulgaria, and exclusion from the World Cup finals, would be an almost unbearable blow for French soccer.

## Short optimistic after steady draw in title chess match

LONDON (R) — Briton Nigel Short continued his revival in the World Chess Championship Thursday with a solid draw in game 17 of his title challenge, neutralizing Garry Kasparov's advantage of the first move.

Short, 28, shrugged off early pressure from the world champion, even managing to gain the upper hand after a clever sequence of moves which Kasparov said he had seen but

mistakenly ruled out as not possible.

The players disagreed about their position before Kasparov's error. Short considering it equal while Kasparov, now leading the 24-game series by 11 points to six, said he stood better.

At a news conference in London's Savoy Theatre, Kasparov was asked why he had committed so many oversights in the match.

"I'm not playing well, that's a good answer — it's the only answer," he replied.

"I'd like to remind people that if you look closely enough, a normal game of chess is riddled with errors, even at the World Championship level," he said.

He said he felt "a little rush of excitement" when he wrested the advantage from Kasparov, but realized it was not enough to win.

Short refused initially to comment on discussions on changing the format of the match — Kasparov earlier mentioned speeding the games up — to provide greater entertainment if the result of the match is decided before game 24.

Short later told Reuters he was firmly against any exhibition games and fully intended to exercise his right to play all 24 games as serious encounters.

## Celtic wait on Macari

GLASGOW, Scotland (AFP) — Celtic face a race against time to have Lou Macari installed as boss before Saturday's clash with top-of-the-table Hibernian.

Negotiations over compensation to Macari's current club, Stoke City, are dragging on with the English club holding out for £500,000.

But Celtic who have debts,

approaching £5 million, see that as unrealistic as Macari has only eight months to go on his current contract. They are believed to have offered £75,000.

If there is no breakthrough, Frank Connor will pick the side to face the Premier Division pace-setters at Easter Road. Defeat would leave Celtic six points adrift of Hibs.

## EMPLOYEE NEEDED URGENTLY

A beauty centre requires an employee to do excellent manicure and pedicure. For more details please call: (697997) or (603616)

### NEWLY-BUILT

LUXURY UNFURNISHED APARTMENT TO LET 3-year contract, JD 6,000 Very quiet area, Shmeisani, facing Montessori School. Beautiful view, central heating, salon with marble floor. Separate dining room, guest toilet, 2 bedrooms, 2 attached bathrooms, spacious white German American kitchen, 3 balconies. Expatriates only. Fax/Phone 645473

### FOR RENT

Modern Furnished Apartments  
★ Studio of one bedroom, kitchen and bathroom.  
★ One bedroom, living room, kitchen and bathroom.  
★ Two bedrooms, living-dining room, kitchen and bathroom.  
★ Three bedrooms, two living rooms, dining room, kitchen and 2 bathrooms. Central heating and telephones.  
Location: A-Jabal Amman between 3rd & 4th Circles B-Shmeisani near Birds Garden. Owner's tel.: 667862 - 642351

## DELUXE FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Consisting of three bedrooms, spacious salons, maid room, 2-glassed verandas, telephone, first floor. Location: Shmeisani, Tyche Hotel Street. Tel. 616295

## FOR RENT

Furnished apartment for rent (super deluxe) - Roof-top apartment, consisting of three bedrooms, salon, full kitchen, electric appliances, three bathrooms, telephone. Excellent location in Abdoun, opposite Abdoun Pharmacy. Please call tel. 828944

## DELUXE ROOF FOR RENT

Consists of 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, spacious salon, independent central heating, lift, garage and other utilities. Location: Near Amra Hotel - 6th Circle. Call tel. 673941

## My Needs are Too Unique

Because of the State of Art Performance  
Our Manufacturing & Production Control System Under PROGRESS (4GL-RDBMS)  
Will give You A Probable Solution That's You Can Rely on it.  
More from...  
Jabal Amman - 34, Circle BMW Building, 3rd Floor, Office #1. Tel: 641431 / 641432 TAD/FAX: 641432 P.O. Box: 212333 Amman 111-21.

## A NEW KIND OF PEACE

with yourself! Wear your birth stone. DAJANI JEWELLERS Amra Hotel — Amman

## JORDAN PHOSPHATE MINES CO LTD

## ANNOUNCES THE INVITATION TO BID NO. 28F/93

JPMC announces the invitation to bid No. 28F/93 (for the design, manufacture, supply, delivery to site, supervision of erection and commissioning services of two drying plants Eshidiya Mines). The bid is financed by Islamic Development Bank (IDB) - Jeddah. The bidding documents are available at JPMC offices in Amman, Supply Department, until 2:00 p.m. local time Monday 15.11.1993, application for documents should be accompanied by a non-refundable fee of JD (300) for each set of bidding documents. The closing date for submitting bids is 14:00 hours local time Wednesday Dec. 15, 1993. Sameh Madani Managing Director

<b>TODAY</b>	<b>PHILADELPHIA</b> PACINO — in <b>SCENT OF A WOMAN</b> Shows: 12:30, 3:15, 6:15, 9 Thursday and Friday at 11:00 a.m. <b>BEETHOVEN</b>	<b>CONCORD</b> <b>CONCORD '1'</b> Datsen Hovmen — in <b>Accidental Hero</b> Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30 <b>CONCORD '2'</b> Faten Hamameh — in <b>Land of Dreams</b> Shows: 12:30, 3:15, 6:00, 8:15, 10:15	<b>PLAZA</b> Sharhan in: The greatest musical film <b>"Crystal"</b> Shows at 12:30, 3:00, 5:00, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30	<b>Nabil Al Mashini Theatre</b> presents a play entitled: <b>Al ilm Nuron</b> A popular political comedy Actors: Abeer Issa, Daoud Jalajel, Hassan Al Shaer, Fuad Shomali In addition to other comedians Every night at 8:15 Tickets are sold all day	<b>Nabil &amp; Haham's Tel: 625153</b> <b>AHLAN THEATRE</b> The political comedy. <b>WELCOME ARAB SUMMIT</b> Daily 8:30 p.m. The theatre closes Saturday and Sunday English synopsis available
--------------	---	---	---	--	--



